



City of Bismarck, North Dakota

2020-2024
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
Substantial Amendment

Draft Report for Public Review
November 12, 2021

Community Development Department
221 North 5th Street
Bismarck, ND 58501

A “substantial change” to the Consolidated or an Annual Action Plan is defined by the City be: a) a change in the allocation priorities or goals identified in the Consolidated Plan; or b) a change in the method of distributing funds (i.e. application process, selection criteria for projects, etc.); or c) a proposed new project for the program year; or d) a change in the purpose, scope, location, or type of beneficiaries of a project to such an extent that it can no longer reasonably be construed as the activity reviewed by the public and approved by the City Commission. The City’s Citizen Participation Plan requires that whenever the City makes a substantial change to the Consolidated Plan or an Annual Action Plan, a public comment period and public hearing must be held.

The substantial amendment to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, including the 2020 Annual Action Plan, includes the following:

- Modification of Section PR-10 (Consultation) to reference consultation with additional agencies, groups, and organizations, including broadband service providers and entities addressing resiliency issues, and to clarify the level of consultation with listed entities;
- Modification of Section SP-45 (Goals Summary) to clarify funding levels and goal outcome indicators for the established goals;
- Modification of Section AP-20 (Annual Goals and Objectives) to clarify the funding levels and goal outcome indicators for 2020; and
- Modification of Section AP-38 (Project Summary) to change the scope of two projects funded for FY2020.
 - Abused Adult Resource Center – reallocate \$3,670 designated for exterior playground improvements to interior playroom improvements.
 - Missouri Slope United Way – reallocate \$149,415 designated for construction of an addition to the homeless shelter to the rehabilitation of the existing building including upgrading the kitchen, remodeling the restrooms to meet current building code and ADA accessibility requirements, reconfiguring the interior layout and common areas, and accessibility improvements for the parking lot and sidewalks.

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Bismarck is an entitlement community and annually receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Under this program, the City is required to develop a Five-Year Consolidated Plan that includes community development goals and implementation strategies for the next five years. This document is the City of Bismarck's Consolidated Plan for 2020-2024. The preparation and adoption of this five-year plan was delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic as permitted by the CARES Act.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to strategize how funds will be allocated to housing and community development activities. The Plan identifies the City's housing development needs, priorities, goals and strategies. It also stipulates how funds will be allocated to housing and community development activities during the five-year planning period. Development of a Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlement communities the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

Bismarck's Consolidated Plan has been prepared in accordance with HUD requirements and outlines the citizen participation process; examines the demographic and economic status of the community; evaluates the housing market; and looks at needs that exist in the community in the areas of homelessness, special needs, housing and community development. The Plan outlines goals and strategies for addressing the identified needs. This document also includes the 2020 Annual Action Plan, which is the first of five action plans that will constitute the implementation portion of the document.

CDBG funds will be used to meet the goals and objectives established by the CDBG Advisory Committee and approved by the Bismarck City Commission. The City's Community Development Department will pursue the goals and objectives by working with citizens, local non-profits, service providers, housing providers, government agencies and other partners to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment and economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. The City will also follow HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement and will be responsible for implementing the citizen participation requirements that accompany the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The goals of the HUD-funded programs administered by the City of Bismarck are to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment for the city's LMI residents. The City of Bismarck strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities. The over-reaching goals are further explained as follows:

- *Providing decent housing* means helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to LMI persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.
- *Providing a suitable living environment* entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.

Based on the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, the City has identified seven priority needs:

1. **Affordable Rental Housing** for LMI households is a priority need, particularly for those that are cost burdened, which account for almost 60 percent of renter households in the community.
2. **Homeless Housing and Services** for those individuals and households that are currently homeless is a priority need for Bismarck, as are services for those individuals and households that are at imminent risk of becoming homeless in order to prevent and end homelessness in the community.
3. **Special Needs Housing** for special populations such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with behavioral health and/or substance abuse disorder, and veterans is a priority need.
4. **Improved Access to Public Services**, such as case management, healthcare, childcare, food pantries, and other support services is a priority need.
5. **Affordable Owner-Occupied Housing** that is affordable for purchase by LMI households is a priority need for Bismarck residents.
6. **Improved Public Facilities**, such as transit, park facilities and affordable childcare, are a priority need for Bismarck. Concerns were expressed regarding limited hours of operation, limited access, and disconnected transit routes, as well as the lack of walkability in portions of the community. Bridging the digital divide and access to broadband connection especially for LMI households. Lack of internet or broadband diminishes quality of life, social interaction, and economic opportunity.
7. **Public Improvements/Infrastructure**, such as street improvements, is a need within the community, but is a lower priority than other needs within the community because of funding limitations.

These seven priority needs will be addressed with the following goals, described in more detail in SP-45 Goals Summary:

- Development or renovation of affordable rentals.
- Promote special needs housing.
- Support homeownership for LMI households.
- Support facilities serving homeless persons.
- Assist development of additional housing.
- Provide for homeless service providers.
- Allocate funds to prevent homelessness.
- Support public service activities.
- Improve the quality of public facilities.
- Improve broadband connectivity and access.
- Planning and administration.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Bismarck's evaluation of its performance over the preceding year is completed in a thorough Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These documents state the objectives and outcomes identified in each year's Annual Action Plan and includes an evaluation of past performance through measurable goals and objectives compared to actual performance. These documents can be found on the City of Bismarck's website under the Community Development Department at: <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1041/HUD-Grant-Programs>

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In developing the Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck utilized a process that considered the needs of low- and moderate-income, homeless and special needs populations in the community, regardless of whether the identified need is eligible for funding under the CDBG program. The intent of this approach is to not only guide how the City strategically invests its CDBG funds, but also other community-based efforts to increase the resiliency and stability of the community's most vulnerable residents.

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The *2020 Bismarck Resident Survey* was used to help establish priorities for the City by gathering feedback on the level of need for various housing and community development needs. Staff also consulted with the Burleigh County Housing Authority, local and regional homeless service providers, agencies that provide housing and/or services to low- and moderate-income populations, local government, local non-profits, fair housing advocates, interested parties and Bismarck residents. Staff also consulted a variety of previously-prepared documents, including *In From the Cold: A Comprehensive 10-Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness in the Bismarck-Mandan Area, January 2008-December 2018*; *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness 2019-2023*; and the 2015 City of Bismarck Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

The Plan was released for public review and a public hearing was held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments are attached as an appendix to this Plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

Public comments are attached as an appendix to this Plan. There were not any comments or views that were not accepted.

7. Summary

The Consolidated Plan is a pre-requisite for receiving funding through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program. The purpose of the Plan is to guide funding decisions regarding the use of federal resources. The City of Bismarck has prepared this Consolidated Plan to strategically implement federal programs that fund a variety of housing and community development activities within the community from June 1, 2020 to May 31, 2024. This Plan also includes the Annual Action Plan for FY 2020, which identifies the funding for projects that address the City's priority needs for low-and moderate income, special needs and homeless citizens.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Bismarck	Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community Development Department is the lead agency for developing, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the achievements of this Consolidated Plan. The Department is responsible for administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for the City of Bismarck.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Ben Ehreth, Community Development Director | Kim Lee, Planning Manager |

Maureen Mungai, Planner/CDBG Program Administrator

City of Bismarck, 221 North 5th Street, PO Box 5503, Bismarck, ND 58506-5503

Phone: (701) 355-1840 | Fax: (701) 222-6450 | TDD: 711 | Email: planning@bismarcknd.gov

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

Throughout the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck consulted with a variety of outside agencies and service providers to help establish funding priorities and Plan objectives for the next five years. The City consulted with the Burleigh County Housing Authority; local and regional homeless service providers; public and private agencies that provide housing, health and social services; interested parties; and Bismarck residents. The city also consulted with the Emergency Management Division on the City of Bismarck's climate resiliency plan. This division is primarily charged with addressing and mitigating the city's emergency operations ensuring that communities recovering from disasters are more resilient in the future. The City also consulted with local broadband companies on internet service availability within the city of Bismarck, obstacles to connectivity and potential areas where the digital divide can be bridged. Access to the internet is increasingly vital to everyday life particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, with many schools, governmental and service provider offices closed, websites and social media are often the primary form of communication about available services and housing. According to 2019 census data, 89.7% of all households in Bismarck North Dakota have some form of internet services subscription. However, subscriptions to broadband internet is lower for low-to-moderate income (LMI) households as well as those earning less than \$20,000 a year. The consultation explored how LMI households can have access to broadband at a price point that is more affordable and also how the City of Bismarck can help bridge the digital divide.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City of Bismarck works closely with the Burleigh County Housing Authority, Community Action, Community Works and other local nonprofits and private developers. In continuing these relationships, the City of Bismarck will encourage more coordination among these entities. Involvement in the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People (MVCHP) and in the development and implementation of the *Ten Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness* in 2008 and the *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* in 2019 continues to promote communication and coordination of services among the agencies working with homeless persons.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The Continuum of Care process provides a forum for local agencies to communicate, identify needs and prioritize local needs. The MVCHP coordinates the local CoC process. The MVCHP provides local input into the CoC that is developed at the State level. Its regular meetings provide an opportunity to share information between members on a monthly basis and to coordinate activities. The City is an active member of this organization.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The City of Bismarck does not receive ESG funds but is an active member of the MVCHP to promote awareness and communication.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Burleigh County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Local public input meetings, local needs, surveys. The City works with the BCHA on an ongoing basis, particularly in the development/renovation of rental projects under the Housing Authority's jurisdiction
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Abused Adult Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City works with this agency on an ongoing basis to develop facilities and services for victims of domestic violence. Consultation was through local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Salvation Army - Bismarck
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency is contacted on issues concerning homeless prevention and changing local needs. They use CDBG funds to address this issue. Consultation was through local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Aid, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	AID, Inc. is consulted to obtain information on community trends, housing and anti-poverty strategies. This organization provides valuable information on local need. Consultation was thorough local public input meetings, local needs, surveys.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Youthworks
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Child Welfare Agency Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency is consulted to obtain local information on the need for services and facilities for at-risk youth and runaways. Moreover, they have provided leadership on local homeless issues for the local coalition. Consultation was through local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	West Central Human Service Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation was done through local public input meetings, local needs surveys. West Central provides information on the needs of chronically homeless persons with mental illness concerns. Information is used to develop priorities and projects.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Dacotah Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation done through local public input meetings, local needs surveys. The City consults with this agency to gain more knowledge about the needs of persons with serious mental illness. The City has had several projects to fund improvements to Dacotah Foundation facilities that provide housing & support services.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Burleigh County Council on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City consults with this agency to obtain information on the housing and service needs of elderly households. This dialogue has resulted in CDBG funding of facility improvements over the last few years. Consultation through Local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Action – Region VII
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with this agency provides vital information on housing needs of LMI households. This has resulted in CDBG funding for housing accessibility. This agency does have a housing accessibility program which provides data on needs of persons with disabilities. Consultation through local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Missouri Slope Areawide United Way
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with this agency is ongoing. They provide information on local needs and the ability of local nonprofits to provide services. They operate the main homeless shelter in the city and are a great source of information about the needs of this group. Consultation through local public input meetings, local needs surveys.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	LUMEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband and Internet Connection

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This was a phone consultation that followed a series of prepared questions (see attached questionnaire)</p> <p>The main goal was to address broadband and internet needs of the community and more specifically, those of low-to-moderate Income (LMI) households. The consultation also explored how the city can help bridge the digital divide and other challenges that LMI households were experiencing. Access to the internet is increasingly vital to everyday life. Particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, with many schools, governmental and service provider offices closed, websites and social media are often the primary form of communication about available services and housing. According to 2019 census data, 89.7% of all households in Bismarck North Dakota have some form of internet services subscription. However, subscriptions to broadband internet is lower for low-income populations as well as those earning less than \$20,000 a year. According to Lumen, while affordability was one of the main reasons why people do not subscribe to internet, the internet infrastructure also played a part. There were areas (Brownfield) where LUMEN was either unable to provide service or could only provide 1.5 megabits (very slow) connection. These were mainly areas with older homes/older parts of town. Lumen specifically pointed out the Southeast sector of the town (see attachment) - these areas mainly have manufactured homes (hence LMI) that had not been intended to be permanent housing, and industrial areas. LUMEN is in the process of upgrading their system for better connectivity. They are also working directly with new construction companies in their "Fiber to Unit" program where new units coming into the market come pre-wired with Quantum fiber internet and broadband. LUMEN is currently working with Burleigh County Housing to provide 'fiber to unit' on some new units being built for predominantly LMI community. They also have a lifetime program which is heavily discounted but it has not had much traction because it is cumbersome to enroll. At the onset of the</p>
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		<p>pandemic, they offered free internet to anyone who needed it but could not afford especially students and some LMI households. Connection in Bismarck is great compared to other comparable areas - there are a number of federal programs such as Emergency Broadband benefit program and low cost bulk connection through schools. Lumen has a "digital literacy task force" with designated digital managers who can be requested by those in need of digital literacy skills. Even though this service is available, not very many people request it-The city can help by guiding subrecipients and subsequently LMI households of the services available. Consultation was also done with LUMEN's competitor, MIDCO. MIDCO thought that the city could help bridge the digital divide by offering bulk agreements with broadband and internet companies to help subsidize connection for LMI households. Overall, both found that connection was good within the city of Bismarck, majority of Bismarck neighborhoods and blocks have access to one or more choices of broadband connection. The city will continue to explore areas of collaboration to bridge the needs of the LMI community.</p>
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Bismarck Emergency Management Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Climate Change Resilience

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This was a face-to-face consultation to look at Bismarck City's preparedness and ability to recover natural disasters induced by climate change. The city has an existing multi-hazard plan that was prepared with community stakeholders to address prevalent natural threats in Bismarck. The City of Bismarck has several emergency notifications services; Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) App quickly identifies, monitors, and informs the public in case of an emergency. The consultation identified 4 vulnerabilities: Drought, Inland Flooding, Wildfire/grassfire and Urban heat Island effect.</p> <p>Drought: The City of Bismarck Water treatment plant has two water intake systems; a horizontal collector well intake that is 80 feet below the Missouri river surface and collects ground water that is recharged from the riverbed and another intake constructed in the 1950s that provides direct withdrawal of the river water. Organizations such as North Dakota Natural Resources Trust (NDNRT) work with farmers to promotes productive use of land by providing landowners and ranchers the opportunity to increase their water supplies to livestock and implement fencing for rotational grazing systems providing future drought resiliency. Inland Flooding: Bismarck is currently rated at Class 8 within the Community Rating System. The city continues to work jointly with Engineering, Public Works, and Community Development Department to carryout watershed master planning. In addition to planning the city also coordinates and supports National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance for the community and conduct flood mitigation and preparedness public education efforts for the community. There is also a floodplain ordinance in place to minimize losses due to flood conditions in areas that have been identified as flood zones. Wildfires: The City maintains a Wildland Fire-Break Trail in Southwest Bismarck that is adjacent to more heavily forested areas. The city also actively collaborates with developers and Community Development to share and advise on Firewise</p>
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	<p>landscaping concepts. Public Education materials are distributed to property owners adjacent to risk areas with recommendations on wildfire mitigation. Many of the Wild-land Urban Interface (WUI) areas border Bismarck City and Burleigh County properties. The city has a mutual aid agreement in place with the Bismarck Rural Fire Department, Mandan Fire Department, and ND Forest Service. Urban heat island effect: The city encourages property owners within the city through its "Partners in Planting" project. The project offers direct reimbursement for the cost of trees and plants to the community and businesses that plant trees in the city's boulevard area adjacent to their property. Bismarck Parks and recreation (BPRD) supports community gardens to interested families and individuals and educates the community on indigenous plants and planting methods. The city works in close collaboration BPRD and encourages incorporation of natural spaces in urban areas and consequentially reducing urban heat island effect. The Community Development Department will continue to coordinate with the Emergency Management Division to ensure the community and especially LMI households are aware and prepared.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The City made every attempt to be inclusive in its outreach efforts and consultation activities.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People	The City of Bismarck's Consolidated Plan integrates the needs assessed by the statewide CoC and Region 7, which contains the City of Bismarck.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City works cooperatively with the North Dakota Department of Commerce and the North Dakota Housing Finance Agency to support affordable housing activities within our jurisdiction, primarily through the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Programs. Burleigh County typically defers to the City of Bismarck for implementation of programs/projects within city limits, however the homeless shelter has been an opportunity to redefining those relationships recently. The Burleigh County Housing Authority serves citizens of Bismarck and Burleigh County, and is a key player in the provision, preservation, and creation of affordable housing. At the municipal level, the City partners with the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District and Bismarck Public Schools on implementation of projects that benefit low-and moderate-income, special needs and homeless populations.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City's adopted Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), within the Appendix, guided the key elements of resident and stakeholder consultation for the development of this Consolidated Plan. As directed in the CPP, citizen participation included consultation with the City's CDBG Advisory Committee, needs prioritization, and public hearings. The comprehensive citizen participation process was designed to receive input from residents and stakeholders on Bismarck's housing, community development, and economic needs.

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was also used to develop this Consolidated Plan, including:

- A survey of Bismarck residents with 130 responses;
- A focus group with elderly residents;
- A focused survey related to residents with disabilities;
- A focused survey of residents who are new Americans; and
- One-on-one discussions housing and community service providers

The *2020 Bismarck Resident Survey* was used to identify needs and help establish priorities. The results of this survey are available within the Appendix. A public hearing was held in February 2020 to gather public input on community needs and a focus group discussion with clients of the local senior center was held the same month. The COVID-19 pandemic limited the ability for additional in-person meeting and discussions. Staff also reached out directly to the agencies, groups and organizations identified in Table 2 to ascertain community needs and priorities.

The City's CDBG Advisory Committee also assists with the identification of needs, setting priorities, and making funding recommendation for annual allocations of CDBG funding. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee are forwarded to City Commission, which has final local approval authority.

Meeting of the Bismarck City Commission are open to the public and are noticed on the City's website. Public hearings and public comment periods are advertised in the Bismarck Tribune and posted online. Notices are also sent to agencies that serve low- and moderate-income residents, residents with special needs and homeless residents, as well as to units of local government, including law enforcement, and agencies

that provide youth programming. Notices include information for residents with Limited English Proficiency to request language assistance or reasonable accommodations for residents with disabilities.

The City of Bismarck held a 30-day public comment period to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 & 2021 Annual Action Plans in July-August of 2021. During this time, the draft Consolidated Plan was made available for public review, and residents and stakeholders could provide comments. The City of Bismarck also held a public hearing to discuss key findings and receive input from residents and stakeholders on the draft plans. A summary of community outreach efforts and responses is contained in the table that follows, with additional details and evidence of outreach materials available within the Appendix.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Focused survey	Non-targeted/broad community area service providers	Summary of survey responses in Appendix A-1	Summary of survey responses in Appendix A-1		
2	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community Local organizations	No comments received	No comments received	N/A	
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	No comments received	No comments received	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community area service providers	Meeting minutes in Appendix A-2	Meeting minutes in Appendix A-2	N/A	
5	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities Elderly persons	Large gathering at Burleigh County Seniors Center - summary in Appendix A-2	Meeting summary in Appendix A-2	N/A	
6	Focused survey	LMI dental clinic clients	One comment received in Appendix A-2	One comment received in Appendix A-2	N/A	
7	Focused survey	New Americans	Two comments received in Appendix A-2	Two comments received in Appendix A-2	N/A	
9	Public Hearing		No attendees/no comments received	No comments received	N/A	
10	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	(pending – to be held on December 1, 2021)			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The section of the Consolidated Plan provides an overview of the socio-economic and housing characteristics of the community and identifies resident groups in Bismarck with housing needs disproportionate to their representation in the jurisdiction as a whole. This analysis is based on a combination of HUD-provided affordability data; decennial census data; American Community Survey (ACS) data; and data collected directly from Bismarck residents and stakeholders who work in the field of housing and community development or provide services to low- and moderate-income residents and special needs populations.

The population of Bismarck grew from 61,272 persons in 2010 to 73,529 persons in 2019, an increase of 20 percent, and the number of households increased from 26,726 in 2010 to 30,833 in 2019, an increase of 15.4 percent. While there has not been a significant change in the racial or ethnic makeup of the city, the community continues to become more diverse over time. Households with income over \$100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, up from 7.3 percent of households in 2000 to 31.4 percent of households in 2019; however, the percentage living in poverty remained relatively stable from 8.4 percent in 2000 to 9.2 percent in 2019.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, defined as spending more than 30 percent of their household income on housing costs. Overall, 30.2 percent of households experience cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted, with 59.1 percent of these households being cost burdened. In addition, American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Asian, and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate.

Homeless persons in Bismarck continue to need a variety of services. The 2021 Point in Time count for Region 7, which includes Bismarck, identified 102 individuals that were homeless. Bismarck Public Schools also collects information on students that are experiencing homelessness. Based on the numbers collected by BPS, it appears the homeless population in Bismarck is much higher than the recent Point in Time count would indicate.

In addition, there are a variety of non-homeless special needs populations in the city. This includes the elderly population (65 years and older), which grew by 31.3 percent between 2012 and 2019, and residents with disabilities, which continues to increase with the aging of the community's population.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The population of Bismarck continues to increase, resulting in more households and more households with housing problems. Housing problems are characterized by overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and cost burden.

HUD defines an overcrowded household as having between 1.01 and 1.50 occupants per room and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.51 occupants per room. This type of condition can be seen in both renter and owner-occupied households.

According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete kitchen facilities when any of the following is not present in a housing unit: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cooktop and oven, and a refrigerator. A housing unit is categorized as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following items are missing from the housing unit: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. A lack of these facilities indicates that the housing unit is likely to be unsuitable.

Another type of housing problem reported was cost burden, which occurs when a household has gross housing costs that range from 30 to 49.9 percent of their gross household income. Severe cost burden occurs when gross housing costs represent 50 percent or more of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, and utilities (energy costs, water, sewer, and refuse collection). If a homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent plus utilities.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	59,471	70,535	19%
Households	25,907	31,370	21%
Median Income	\$46,877.00	\$61,477.00	31%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,995	3,860	6,290	3,750	13,470
Small Family Households	1,020	960	1,645	1,100	7,155
Large Family Households	60	95	360	245	920
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	520	595	1,075	730	2,405
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,015	1,075	900	365	780
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	805	615	765	595	1,389

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Additional demographic information for Bismarck can be found in Appendix A-10.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	55	30	40	0	125	10	20	15	0	45
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	140	35	55	75	305	0	0	10	50	60
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	65	20	10	30	125	0	10	20	45	75
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,435	605	0	0	2,040	525	165	95	40	825

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	495	1,040	530	60	2,125	265	260	475	270	1,270
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	215	0	0	0	215	55	0	0	0	55

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,695	690	105	110	2,600	540	195	140	130	1,005
Having none of four housing problems	855	1,570	2,875	1,390	6,690	640	1,410	3,170	2,120	7,340
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	215	0	0	0	215	55	0	0	0	55

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	665	480	105	1,250	55	135	250	440
Large Related	50	29	0	79	10	30	50	90
Elderly	445	660	155	1,260	540	150	80	770
Other	990	540	280	1,810	185	135	210	530
Total need by income	2,150	1,709	540	4,399	790	450	590	1,830

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	590	80	0	670	40	90	65	195
Large Related	50	25	0	75	10	20	0	30
Elderly	380	355	0	735	320	40	15	375
Other	635	160	0	795	155	35	10	200
Total need by income	1,655	620	0	2,275	525	185	90	800

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	160	30	65	20	275	0	10	30	95	135
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	50	25	0	75	150	0	0	0	0	0

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Total need by income	210	55	65	105	435	0	10	30	95	135

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

There were 9,477 one-person households in Bismarck in 2010, a 32 percent increase from 2000. Based on federal poverty rates, it is estimated that 1,800 of these households (19 percent) are in need of housing assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The Census Bureau surveys ask about six disability types: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty. Respondents who report any one of the six disability types are considered to have a disability. By this definition, 11.3 percent of Bismarck residents were considered to be living with some form of disability in 2017 (five-year ACS data). For that portion of the population age 65 and older, 34.2 percent were considered to be living with some form of disability.

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 37 percent of women and 34 percent of men age 18 and older have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Annual incidence rates are 5.5 percent for women and 5.2 percent for men. Applying these rates to the Bismarck population of women and men age 18 and older indicates that approximately 2,950 residents have likely experienced some type of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the previous year.

Based on national statistics indicating that 3.6 percent of women and 1.0 percent of men that experience intimate partner violence need housing services, it is estimated that nearly 70 victims of domestic violence in Bismarck require housing services each year. Although the supportive and housing services needed by domestic violence victims varies by individual, all likely need health care and counseling immediately following the event and continued mental health support to assist with the traumatic stress related to the event. Affordable housing is also critical, as the National Alliance to End Homelessness reports that studies on homelessness have shown a correlation between domestic violence and homelessness.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems in Bismarck are cost burden and severe cost burden for both owners and renters. According to 2013-2017 CHAS data, an estimated 19.9 percent of low- and moderate-income households were cost burdened or severely cost burdened in 2017.

The Census Bureau and HUD identified the following four housing problems in the CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one or more of the following four problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; or
4. Household is cost burdened.

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are an indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. As shown in Table 7 – Housing Problems, less than 1 percent of housing units occupied by low- to moderate-income households lacked complete plumbing facilities in 2013-2017.

Overcrowding is defined as having between 1.01 and 1.50 persons per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room. Households with overcrowding are shown in Table 7 – Housing Problems Table. In 2013-2017, an estimated 1.1 percent of low- and moderate-income households were overcrowded, and an additional 2.0 percent of low- and moderate-income households were severely overcrowded.

Although relatively few households were affected by the problems of incomplete plumbing facilities or overcrowding, considerably more were impacted by cost burdening. A household is considered cost burdened when more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of its monthly income goes towards housing costs, and severely cost burdened when housing costs consume more than 50 percent of

household income. Referring back to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for Bismarck, the comparison shows the incidence of cost-burdened households decreased from 12.6 percent in 2009-2013 to 10.8 percent of households in 2013-2017. Similarly, the share of severely cost-burdened households decreased from 10.3 percent in 2009-2013 to 9.1 percent in 2013-2017. In both timeframes, rental households were observed to be considerably more impacted by cost-burdening than homeowners, a discrepancy that was even more pronounced among severely cost-burdened households.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Small related and elderly households are most impacted by cost burden and severe cost burden.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Households most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those with extremely low incomes that are severely cost-burdened. These households have limited capacity to adjust to rising home prices and are vulnerable to even minor shifts in rents, property taxes and/or incomes. For both owners and renters, severe cost burden is most common for residents with incomes at or below 30 percent AMI. There are 2,235 households in Bismarck that are at or below 30 percent AMI that have housing problems. These 540 homeowner households and 1,695 renter households are the most at-risk of becoming homeless.

The State of North Dakota completes an annual Point in Time (PIT) count once a year and counts sheltered and unsheltered people on a single night in January. A common misconception of the PIT count is that it provides a total yearly estimate of all individuals experiencing homelessness within the community. However, as the name implies, the PIT count provides only a snapshot of one night of homelessness in a community. The 2021 PIT count in Bismarck identified 94 individuals that were housed in emergency shelters, transitional housing or with friends/family and 8 individuals that were unhoused on the night of the count. Based on conversations with service providers, Bismarck Public Schools, and others in the community that interact with the homeless population, it is the general consensus that there are significantly more persons experiencing homelessness in Bismarck than is observed in the annual PIT count.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

Households spending 50 percent or more of their income on housing are considered at risk of homelessness. These households are more likely to have limited capacity to adjust to rising home prices and are vulnerable to even minor shifts in rents, property taxes and/or incomes.

The annual Point in Time (PIT) count identifies sheltered and unsheltered people on a single night in January. HUD requires this annual count to determine who is currently staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing in communities across the county. Volunteers and workers from agencies across North Dakota, including Bismarck, conduct this count on the HUD-assigned night.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up or living with friends or family; persons recently released from prison; and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there are a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The population of Bismarck increased by 20 percent between 2010 and 2019. While there have not been significant changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of the community, it is becoming more diverse. Income disparity is growing, with households earning more than \$100,000 per year increasing from 7.3 percent of households in 2000 to 31.4 percent of households in 2019; however, the percentage living in poverty remained relatively constant from 8.4 percent in 2000 to 9.2 percent in 2019. Nearly a fifth of all households have housing problems, particularly cost burden or severe cost burden, with 30.2 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 59.1 percent.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section discusses housing needs as defined by HUD, using HUD-prepared housing needs data. The tables below show the number of Bismarck households that have housing needs by income and race and ethnicity. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate than those in the income level as a whole. The threshold is defined as 10 percentage points or more. Although the purpose of the tables below is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnicity, the data also provide information for the jurisdiction as a whole that can be useful in describing overall need.

Disproportionate housing needs in a population are defined as having one or more of the following housing problems in greater proportion than the jurisdiction as a whole: 1) housing lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household has more than one person per room; and 4) household cost burden is greater than 30 percent of AMI.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,000	730	270
White	2,335	670	210
Black / African American	30	0	60
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	485	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,180	1,680	0
White	1,840	1,485	0
Black / African American	140	15	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	105	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	65	40	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,245	5,045	0
White	1,185	4,575	0
Black / African American	0	155	0
Asian	20	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	100	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	105	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	570	3,180	0
White	550	2,970	0
Black / African American	0	100	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	75	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

- There is evidence of disproportionate housing need in Bismarck across nearly all income levels.

0 to 30 percent AMI

- One hundred percent of the 485 American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income category have housing problems. This compares to 72.6 percent of White households in this income category, a difference of 27.4 percentage points, and to 75 percent of all household in this income category, a difference of 25 percentage points.
- One hundred percent of the Hispanic households in this income category have housing problems. This compares to 72.6 percent of non-Hispanic White households in this income category, a difference of 27.4 percentage points, and to 75 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 25 percentage points.

30 to 50 percent AMI

- Of the 155 Black/African American households in this income category, 90.3 percent have housing problems. This compares to 55.3 percent of White households in this income category, a difference of 35 percentage points., and to 56.5 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 22.7 percentage points.

50 to 80 percent AMI

- Fifty percent of the Asian households in this income category have housing problems. This compares to 20.6 percent of the White households in this income category, a difference of 29.4 percentage points., and to 19.8 of all households in this income category, a difference of 30.2 percentage points.

DRAFT

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section discusses severe housing needs as defined by HUD, using HUD-prepared housing needs data. The tables below show the number of Bismarck households that have severe housing needs by income and race and ethnicity. Needs are defined as having one or more of the following housing problems: 1) housing lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household has more than 1.5 persons per room; and 4) household cost burden exceeds 50 percent of AMI.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,235	1,495	270
White	1,655	1,345	210
Black / African American	30	0	60
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	395	90	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	885	2,980	0
White	755	2,570	0
Black / African American	75	80	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	185	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	80	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	245	6,045	0
White	210	5,555	0
Black / African American	0	155	0
Asian	20	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	100	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	125	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	240	3,510	0
White	220	3,300	0
Black / African American	0	100	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	75	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

There is evidence of disproportionate severe housing need in Bismarck across nearly all income levels.

0 to 30 percent AMI

- One hundred percent of the 115 Hispanic households in this income category have severe housing problems. This compares to 51.6 percent of the 3,210 White households in this income category, a difference of 48.4 percentage points, and to 55.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 44.1 percentage points.
- Of the 485 American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income category, 81.4 percent have severe housing problems. This compares to 51.6 of White households in this income category, a difference of 29.8 percentage points, and to 55.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 25.5 percentage points.
- Of the 90 Black/African American households in this income category, 33.3 percent have severe housing problems. This compares to 51.6 percent of White households in this income category, a difference of 18.3 percentage points, and to 55.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 22.6 percentage points.

30 to 50 percent AMI

- Of the 155 Black/African American households in this income category, 48.4 percent have severe housing problems. This compares to 22.7 percent of the 3,325 White households in this income category, a difference of 25.7 percentage points, and to 22.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 25.5 percentage points.

50 to 80 percent AMI

- Fifty percent of the 40 Asian households in this income category have severe housing problems. This compares to 3.6 percent of the 5,765 White households in this income category, a difference of 46.4 percentage points, and to 3.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 46.1 percentage points.
- Of the 120 American Indian/Alaska Native households in this income category, 16.7 percent have severe housing problems. This compares to 3.6 percent of the White households in this income category, a difference of 13.1 percentage points, and to 3.9 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 12.8 percentage points.

80 to 100 percent AMI

- Of the 95 Hispanic households in this income category, 21.1 percent have severe housing problems. This compares to 6.3 percent of the 3,520 White households in this income category, a difference of 14.8 percentage points, and to 6.4 percent of all households in this income category, a difference of 14.7 percentage points.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

Cost burden is experienced when a household pays more than 30 percent of their gross household income towards housing costs, including utilities, insurance and property taxes. The following table shows a breakdown of cost burden by race and ethnicity to determine if there is any disproportionately greater need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,165	3,720	3,175	320
White	22,695	3,365	2,505	220
Black / African American	310	65	105	60
Asian	160	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	325	170	375	40
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	365	60	140	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

In Bismarck, there is evidence of a disproportionate cost burden and severe cost burden by race and ethnicity for several groups.

Severe Cost Burden

- Of the 910 American Indian/Alaska Native households, 41.2 percent are severely cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing. This is 31.1 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Of the 565 Hispanic households, 24.8 percent are severely cost burdened, spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing. This is 14.7 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic households all face a disproportionate share of housing problems within Bismarck. The HUD-provided data in Sections NA-15 and NA -20 indicate a disproportionately higher incidence of housing problems and severe housing problems for some racial and ethnic groups. In addition, the HUD-provided data in Section NA-25 indicates a disproportionally higher need for some racial and ethnic groups that are cost burdened or severely cost burdened.

Housing Problems

- American Indian/Alaska Native households earning 0 to 30 percent of AMI have 27.4 percentage points greater housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Hispanic households earning 0 to 30 percent of AMI have 27.4 percentage points greater housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Black/African American households earning 30 to 50 percent of AMI have 35 percentage points greater housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Asian households earning 50 to 80 percent of AMI have 29.4 percentage points greater housing problems than White households in this income category.

Severe Housing Problems

- Hispanic households earning 0 to 30 percent of AMI have 48.4 percentage housing points greater severe housing problems than White households in this income category.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households earning 0 to 30 percent of AMI have 29.8 percentage points greater severe housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Black/African American households earning 0 to 30 percent of AMI have 18.3 percentage points greater severe housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Black/African American households earning 30 to 50 percent of AMI have 25.7 percentage points greater severe housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Asian households earning 50 to 80 percent of AMI have 46.4 percentage points greater severe housing problems than White households in this income category.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households earning 50 to 80 percent of AMI have 13.1 percentage points greater housing problems than White households in this income category.
- Hispanic households earning 80 to 100 percent of AMI have 14.8 percentage points greater severe housing problems than White household in this income category.

Severe Cost Burden

- American Indian/Alaska Native households experience severe cost burden at a rate 31.1 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.
- Hispanic households experience severe cost burden at a rate of 14.7 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

Bismarck adopted an *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice* in 2015. This document identified six private sector and three public sector impediments, and outlined suggested actions and measurable objectives for each impediment. The private sector impediments included: 1) discrimination on the basis of disability and familial status; 2) failure to make reasonable accommodation or modification; 3) discriminatory advertising; 4) American Indian and Hispanic home purchase loan applicants tend to have higher denial rates than White or non-Hispanic applicants, respectively; 5) discrimination against recipients of public assistance income; and 6) lack of understanding of fair housing laws and policy. The public sector impediments included: 1) apparent shortage of accessible housing in Bismarck; 2) lack of understanding of fair housing law and policy; and 3) concentration of public assisted housing projects in areas with relatively high concentrations of low-income households and American Indian and Hispanic households.

The City of Bismarck continues to work with High Plains Fair Housing to eliminate these impediments to fair housing choice and will continue to affirmatively further fair housing within the community. The City also has a Human Relations Committee, which serves as an advisory body to the City Commission. As part of its mission to "protect and promote the personal dignity of all Bismarck citizens and eliminate any discriminatory barriers that prevent them from reaching their full human potential," the Committee conducts outreach and education activities focusing on civil and human rights; identifies issues, priorities, and objectives relating to human rights, and works to encourage compliance with state and federal anti-discrimination laws.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Low and moderate income (LMI) areas are defined as Census tracts in which at least 51 percent of the population has an income that is at or below 80 percent of the area median income. Areas of minority concentration are defined as Census tracts in which populations of racial or ethnic groups are at least 20 percent greater than their representation in the City as a whole. There are no defined concentrations of any racial/ethnic groups within the community.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The following is a summary of public housing units in Burleigh County. Units are administered by the Burleigh County Housing Authority.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	270	947	0	947	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,370	11,099	0	11,099	0		0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	0	5	0		0
Average Household size	0	0	1	1	0	1	0		0

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	155	209	0	209	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	36	369	0	369	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	270	947	0	947	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	208	746	0	746	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	4	17	0	17	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0

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Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	57	175	0	175	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	10	22	0	22	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	260	925	0	925	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

The Burleigh County Housing Authority does not maintain a waiting list for accessible units. Much of the local public housing stock is not accessible due to construction common to housing in the 1960s, and the Housing Authority has been systematically updating units where possible and replacing them with accessible units when updating is not economically feasible.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

According to the Burleigh County Housing Authority, the most immediate needs of the Housing Choice voucher holders are the availability of additional affordable units at low and very low income levels and assistance with security deposits.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

While affordability is a need at a wide range of income levels, it is a greater need at the lowest income levels. As discussed in previous sections, households are facing cost burdens at a high rate. Those at lower income levels face cost burdens at an even higher rate. This translates to the households being unable to find affordable units. In addition, case management services and transportation are needs experienced most commonly by those at the lowest income levels.

Discussion

The Burleigh County Housing Authority has noted that they now have 289 public housing units, 1,124 tenant-based vouchers (although only 807 are fully funded) and 96 project-based vouchers.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

This section provides an overview of the housing and supportive service needs of the homeless populations in Bismarck.

The needs of families and individuals facing homelessness are obtained through regular communication between homeless service providers, shelter providers, supportive housing providers and mental health providers. The City maintains awareness of emerging needs of local homeless people, including changes in the availability and accessibility of housing services, through the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People (MVCHP), whose membership represents the full spectrum of area service providers.

There is one Continuum of Care (CoC) in the State of North Dakota. The North Dakota Housing Finance Agency acts as the lead agency for the Statewide CoC and the State is divided into eight regions. Bismarck is located in Region 7 of the North Dakota statewide Continuum of Care and most data for Bismarck, when available, is on a regional level. The MVCHP is also the local Continuum of Care coordinator.

In 2008, Bismarck completed a 10-Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness. A progress report on this Plan was prepared in 2018, and an updated plan was completed in 2019 (*Home, Together: Bismarck Mandan Plan to Prevent & End Homelessness 2019-2023*). This updated plan focused on strategies that will support the Bismarck-Mandan communities to make homelessness a rare, brief and one-time experience and sustain that success once achieved.

The MVCHP continues to promote the evidence-based “housing first” model. This model takes a consumer-based approach in supporting client’s needs and encouraging clients to create and implement their own goals while immediately housing clients with no preconditions (except complying with a standard lease agreement). Research has shown that “housing first” program increase housing stability for clients served, are more cost-effective compared to traditional services that impose sobriety prerequisites to housing and increase client utilization of other support services.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

2019 and 2020 HMIS - Region 7

Information from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for Region 7 for 2019 and 2020 is shown in the attached Supplementary Table NA-1. Bismarck is the largest community in the region, so it is likely the majority of these cases are from Bismarck. It should be noted that not all service providers enter information into HMIS and data from domestic violence providers is not included for privacy reasons.

Supplementary Table NA-1 2019 and 2020 Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Region 7					
	2019	% for 2019		2020	% for 2020
Total Persons Served	882			1139	
Adults	611	69%		839	74%
Children	259	29%		273	24%
Client Doesn't Know/Refused	1	0%		4	0%
Data Not Collected	11	1%		23	2%
Veterans	46	5%		57	5%
Chronic	71	8%		145	13%
Race					
White	380	43%		523	46%
Black/African American	71	8%		104	9%
Asian	3	0%		2	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	304	34%		392	34%
Native Hawaiian or <u>Other</u> Pacific Islander	4	0%		9	1%
Multiple Races	81	9%		77	7%
Client Doesn't Know/Refused	15	2%		14	1%
Data Not Collected	24	3%		18	2%
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	794	90%		1031	91%
Hispanic/Latino	56	6%		78	7%
Client Doesn't Know/Refused	2	0%		3	0%
Data Not Collected	30	3%		27	2%

Data Source North Dakota Housing Finance Agency, North Dakota State-wide Continuum of Care

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Data is not available at the local level for the number of persons entering and exiting homelessness each year. Because of methodological and financial constraints, most studies are limited to counting people in shelters or on the street. While there are efforts underway to better reflect accurate numbers for the homeless population, data continues to be difficult to obtain and often inaccurate in true representation of the need for homeless services in the community.

On a state-wide level, the number of individuals identified during the annual Point in Time counts has decreased over time from 1258 individuals in 2014 to 584 individuals in 2021.

The 2021 Point in Time (PIT) count was conducted in January 2021. At that time, 102 individuals were counted in Region 7, which includes Bismarck. Of the 102 individuals counted, 61 were in emergency shelters, 32 were in transitional housing, 8 were unsheltered and 1 was doubled up.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

As of June 1, 2019, there were 507 children identified as homeless by Bismarck Public Schools, including children ages 0-5 and school-aged children. In addition, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from 2020 indicates that there were 273 children that received services. Based on this information, it is estimated that there are a significant number of families with children that are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless.

There is no information available to estimate the number of families of veterans that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The HMIS data from 2020 indicates that 57 veterans received services.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

Data on race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness is not available from the annual PIT count or from local service providers. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) from 2020 indicates that 43 percent of the clients were White, 34 percent were American Indian/Alaska Native, 8 percent with Black/African American and 9 percent were multiple races. From an ethnicity perspective, 6 percent of clients were Hispanic/Latino.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

During the 2021 PIT count, 94 of the 102 individuals counted were sheltered and 8 were unsheltered. Based on this information, it appears that the vast majority of the homeless people are obtaining shelter, at least during the winter months when temperatures in the area drop.

Discussion:

Based on discussions with service providers and the narrative in *Home, Together: Bismarck Mandan Plan to Prevent & End Homelessness 2019-2023*, a variety of needs have been identified, including the need for more shelter beds, a daytime drop-in-center, a community detox facility, a low-barrier shelter for those under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, access to behavioral health treatment and services, consolidation of data collection, transitional housing facilities, affordable daycare options, food insecurity, and services for youth discharged from correctional facilities or foster care into homelessness.

In addition to these services, a lack of funding for secure housing, such as deposits and first and last month's rent, is a significant impediment to homeless residents securing permanent housing. Supportive services to achieve stability in housing, including support services to address addiction and behavioral health concerns, are also needed.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

This section provides an overview of housing and supportive service needs of the non-homeless special needs populations in Bismarck. These non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, persons with disabilities, people with drug and/or alcohol additions, victims of domestic violence and persons with HIV/AIDS. Because individuals in these groups face unique housing challenges and are vulnerable to becoming homeless, a variety of support services are needed for them to achieve and maintain a suitable and stable living environment.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons

The elderly population is defined by the Census Bureau as comprising persons 65 or older. According to 2019 Five-Year ACS, 12,362 residents in Bismarck were age 65 or older and make up 17 percent of the city's population. This population will continue to grow in the next 10 to 20 years with the aging of the Baby Boomers; residents between the ages of 55 and 64 make up another 13.1 percent of Bismarck's population.

The elderly population also includes those who are frail elderly, defined as elderly persons whose physiological circumstances may limit functional capabilities. The frail elderly are often quantified as elderly persons who are 85 years of age and older. The greatest percentage increase in growth in the community's elderly population between 2010 and 2019 was for those 85 and older, with a 56.5 percent increase.

People with Disabilities

The 2015-2019 Five-Year ACS shows 6.7 percent of the population under 65 years of age were living with a disability (4,048 residents). In addition, the aging of Bismarck's population is likely to increase the number of residents with disabilities, as the incidence of disability is highly correlated with age.

People with Behavioral Health Risk Factors

While data on alcohol and drug addiction is not readily available at the local level, the North Dakota Department of Health tracks information on a county level. The Burleigh County Community Health Profile (March 2018) includes information on adult behavioral risk factors and indicates that 23 percent of Burleigh County residents reported binge drinking one or more times in the past 30 days and 5.9 percent of Burleigh County residents reported heavy drinking during the past 30 days.

The North Dakota Department of Health also recently published a Substance Abuse in North Dakota Data Book 2019, which indicated that 9 percent of adults in the state had a Substance Abuse Disorder

(SAD) in the past year. It also indicated that 34 percent of adults in the state engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days and 7 percent of adults in the state have used illicit drugs in the past 30 days. This document also noted that 17 percent of adults in the state had any mental illness in the past year and that 4 percent of adults in the state had a serious mental illness in the past year.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Pinpointing a specific number of victims of domestic violence can be difficult because many cases go unreported. However, there are other means of gathering statistics, including tracking the numbers of cases that are reported to law enforcement. According to the statewide sexual and domestic violence coalition, CAWS North Dakota, there were 4,674 reported incidents of domestic violence in North Dakota in 2020.

The local domestic violence shelter (AARC) has 63 shelter beds in their emergency and transitional shelters, and an additional seven beds in their permanent supportive housing facility. In 2020, they sheltered 230 abuse survivors and their children in two shelters, providing a total of 10,076 nights of shelter.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Cost burden and severe cost burden are the most common housing needs of special needs populations in Bismarck, similar to low and very low-income households.

When asked what are the principal challenges faced by persons with disabilities in Bismarck, respondents to the 2020-2024 Resident Survey identified the following: accessing transportation (76.1 percent), living in the neighborhood of their choice (74.5 percent), finding employment (73.1 percent), acquiring housing and remaining housed (71.6 percent), finding needed home health care (64.1 percent) and accessing needed services (62.7 percent). Based on these responses, it is apparent that there are significant gaps in meeting the needs of residents with disabilities in the community.

One of the highest rated needs in Bismarck identified in recent years was the need for housing for persons with substance abuse disorders. Working with Beyond Shelter, the Burleigh County Housing Authority constructed a 40-unit residential facility in 2019 based on the housing first model. This units in the building were leased quickly and a need has been expressed for another similar facility in the future.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Not applicable; the City of Bismarck does not receive HOPWA funding.

Discussion:

The special needs populations in the City of Bismarck have a variety of service and housing needs. While there are a variety of services and housing options already available within the City of Bismarck and Burleigh County, there is still a level of unmet need in the City for special needs populations. This is especially true for residents with behavioral health or substance abuse disorder conditions.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities include parks and recreational facilities, public infrastructure (sidewalks, curb ramps, municipal utilities), senior citizen centers, community centers, health facilities, homeless shelters, and other facilities that serve special needs populations. CDBG funds can be used to create, expand or rehabilitate such facilities when they serve eligible populations and/or low- and moderate-income areas. Map SP-1, within the Strategic Plan chapter, identifies the city's LMI areas by block group. The LMI areas have increased since the last Consolidated Plan cycle and include more areas north of I-94.

The 2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey identified the following public facility needs as the most important for Bismarck residents:

- Affordable childcare
- Food pantries
- Access to reliable public transportation

The steering committee for *Bismarck-Mandan's Plan to End & Prevent Homelessness* and the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People identified the following public facility and service areas of concern:

- Lack of 24/7 access to sheltering and supportive services
- No mobile crisis unit for mental health issues
- Need for additional case management services to support housing stability
- Access to behavioral health treatment and services
- Lack of affordable daycare options
- Transportation issues
- Food insecurity

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the *2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey*, the *2019 Bismarck-Mandan Plan to End & Prevent Homelessness*, and consultation with service providers and stakeholders.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City's highest public improvement need is for roadway improvements in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Special assessments are often collected from nearby properties to fund roadway improvements and the likelihood of protesting out projects because of cost is the greatest in these areas. However, although there is a need for these types of improvements, limited CDBG funding and high rates of City spending on infrastructure reduces the priority of spending CDBG funds on public improvements.

Recent enabling legislation at the state level would allow a municipality to create a roadway utility fee. The City of Bismarck is looking into this option and it is anticipated that it will be put before the voters within the upcoming year. If passed, this approach would be favorable approach to low- and moderate-income residents that face a greater cost burden when an improvement project is assessed to adjacent owners.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through discussions with City staff and through responses to the *2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey*.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The *2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey* identified the following public service needs as the most important for Bismarck residents:

- Mental health services
- Affordable childcare
- Food pantries
- Services for the disabled
- Homeless prevention
- Job training programs
- Youth programming
- Substance abuse services
- Senior center/senior services
- Domestic violence programs

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the *2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey*, as well as public input and consultation with service providers and stakeholders.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The following narrative provides information about the housing market, the supply and demand for housing over time, price information for both rental properties and homeownership opportunities in the City of Bismarck.

Since the year 2000, the total housing stock increased by over 7,500 units, reaching 31,370 units in 2017. According to the American Community Survey in 2017, Bismarck's housing stock included 15,540 single family detached units, some 14,670 multifamily/attached units and 3,025 mobile home units. Of the total housing units counted Bismarck in 2017, 63 percent counted as owner-occupied and 37 percent counted as renter-occupied. Median gross rent grew from \$752 in 2015 to \$867 in 2019. Similarly, the median home value rose from \$183,100 in 2015 to \$245,300 in 2019. In reviewing data from communities within the state and surrounding three-state region, Bismarck appears to have higher average housing values than its peers.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The following section provides an overview of the housing supply in Bismarck.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	15,540	47%
1-unit, attached structure	2,825	9%
2-4 units	2,815	8%
5-19 units	4,220	13%
20 or more units	4,810	14%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,025	9%
Total	33,235	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	115	1%	955	8%
1 bedroom	230	1%	2,410	21%
2 bedrooms	3,990	20%	6,170	54%
3 or more bedrooms	15,545	78%	1,945	17%
Total	19,880	100%	11,480	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

Table 6, of the preceding chapter, identifies a total of 14,145 households at 80% or less of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). Tables 7-12 of the preceding chapter identify one or more problems with housing units, number of households that are cost burdened, and households with more than one person per room. These households are the primary target for funds to help eliminate the existing housing issues.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Based on the most recent (July 1, 2021) HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 database, the following represent the location, number of units, and year of expiration for contracts within the database, within Bismarck:

- Washington Court – 78 units expiring in 2036
- Patterson Place – 117 units expiring in 2040
- Sahnish Housing - 8 units expiring in 2022

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

As depicted in Tables 7-10 of the preceding chapter, thousands of households experience “problems” or “severe problems” with their housing units and/or are cost burdened, or paying greater than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. Considering cost burden alone, Table 9 in the preceding chapter indicates a need for 4,399 renter occupied units and 1,830 owner occupied units, for households spending greater than 30 percent of their income on housing.

Additionally, nearly 80% of respondents in the *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey* indicated, “decent, safe, and affordable rental units” as a need.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As previously noted, the vast majority of respondents to the *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Residential Survey* indicated, “decent, safe, and affordable housing” as a need.

Discussion

Based on the preceding narrative, not all housing needs may be currently met.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing costs in Bismarck increased significantly between 2009 and 2017. The median contract rent grew from \$512 to \$755, or an increase of 47%. The median home value for Bismarck grew from \$135,800 in 2009 to \$223,200 by 2017. This represented a 64% percent increase for home values in the City.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	135,800	223,200	64%
Median Contract Rent	512	755	47%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,750	15.2%
\$500-999	7,330	63.8%
\$1,000-1,499	1,835	16.0%
\$1,500-1,999	230	2.0%
\$2,000 or more	345	3.0%
Total	11,490	100.1%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,135	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,285	1,290
80% HAMFI	8,405	5,130
100% HAMFI	No Data	7,750
Total	13,825	14,170

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	715	719	884	1,265	1,444

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
High HOME Rent	715	719	884	1,265	1,444
Low HOME Rent	715	719	884	1,265	1,444

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: Data Source Comments: HUD Exchange - North Dakota 2021 Rent Limits for Bismarck, ND HUD Metro FMR Area, https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/home-datasets/files/HOME_RentLimits_State_ND_2021.pdf

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Based on information in the preceding chapter, there appears to be significant demand for housing for households which are 0-80 percent average median income (AMI).

The *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Residential Survey*, indicated a need for more affordable rental housing in the community.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

As shown above, the price of housing has continued to rise and, as shown in other sections, cost burdens have risen as well. As this trend continues, it is expected that housing will continue to remain unaffordable to many households and the number of households facing cost burdens or severe cost burdens will continue to rise.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Fair Market Rents have not kept pace with increasing housing costs. In comparing 2021 monthly Fair Market Rents (FMR) with a housing and rental search engine (www.zumper.com), it appears that the FMR for Bismarck is significantly lower than average rental asking prices. The latest available data from the US Census Bureau (5-year ACS 2019) for Bismarck also identifies significantly higher median gross rent in comparison to the FMR identified for the Bismarck, ND HUD Metro FMR Area for 2021, in comparing units with a similar number of bedrooms. As rents continue to rise and Fair Market Rents do not keep pace, it puts more pressure to preserve what affordable housing units are available to Bismarck residents.

Discussion

As discussed, the cost of housing in Bismarck has continued to rise since 2009, resulting in increased cost burdens for Bismarck households. It continues to be a challenge for the City to address all the housing needs of Bismarck residents.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The following section describes the condition of housing in the City of Bismarck.

Definitions

Units that are classified as substandard condition are in poor condition and do not meet all state and local codes. Units that are substandard condition but are suitable for rehabilitation are both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate, up to 70 percent of the value of the unit. Standard condition is a unit that meets all state and local codes.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,520	13%	4,530	39%
With two selected Conditions	40	0%	370	3%
With three selected Conditions	20	0%	20	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	17,305	87%	6,565	57%
Total	19,885	100%	11,485	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,145	26%	2,545	22%
1980-1999	5,000	25%	3,565	31%
1950-1979	8,240	41%	4,475	39%
Before 1950	1,505	8%	900	8%
Total	19,890	100%	11,485	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	9,745	49%	5,375	47%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,685	13%	1,770	15%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As identified in Table 34, some 52 percent of the housing stock has been built since the 1980s.

A significant percentage of respondents from the *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey* indicated a need for rehabilitation activities as follows:

- Minor Rehabilitation (painting, flooring, weatherization) – 31.75% of survey respondents
- Major Rehabilitation – 23.81% of survey respondents

In 2019, the City of Bismarck adopted a rental housing standards ordinance which allows for basic standards of rental housing such as: structural integrity; light; ventilation; plumbing; mechanical; electrical; weatherproofing; security; means of egress; fire protection; and pest elimination. The ordinance allows a formal process to lodge unaddressed issues related to the preceding issues the tenant has communicated to the property manager/owner.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Older homes, particularly those built prior to 1978, have a greater likelihood of lead-based paint hazards than homes built after 1978, when lead as an ingredient in paint was banned. Indeed, environmental issues play an important role in the quality of housing. Exposure to lead-based paint, which is more likely to occur in these older homes, is one of the most significant environmental threats posed to homeowners and renters.

As seen in the preceding table, there are an estimated 4,455 housing units with children present that have lead-based paint risks. This includes 1,770 renter-occupied households and 2,685 owner-occupied households.

Discussion

The number of units with lead-based paint risks indicate there is some need for unit renovation in the community. According to the *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey*, activities involving minor renovation to housing stock were identified as a significant need in the community; however, other identified needs such as the availability of rental housing, negligent land lords, ADA accessibility, and code enforcement appeared to generate a greater percentage of concern. The survey was provided not long after the adoption of the City's rental housing standards ordinance, so it is undetermined how much of an impact that action will have on some of the identified needs at this time.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The following section describes public and assisted housing characteristics in Bismarck.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			282	1,059			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The Burleigh County Housing Authority (BCHA) manages 291 units of public housing, and none of the projects have been designated as troubled or problematic. The majority of family units and elderly units have been renovated in the last few years.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

BCHA recently completed renovation, demolition, and construction of new units. The Housing Authority has demolished a number of obsolete units of public housing in the past few years and have replaced them with special needs housing for adults with multiple disabilities.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Both elderly and family housing have organized tenant advisory councils which have representation on the Housing Authority Board. These advisory groups meet on a monthly or quarterly basis, and the Housing Authority Board meets with the councils at least once a year. The Housing Authority participates in a non-HUD sponsored self-sufficiency program. About 150 tenants a year are eligible to participate in this program, and it is open to non-tenants who may be residents of homeless shelters, housing for persons with disabilities, or other programs. Services for the program are coordinated with local agencies serving LMI households.

Discussion:

The community continues to see investment within public housing as evidenced by the narrative within this section.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The following section describes the available housing and facilities for homeless persons for the City of Bismarck. Information included within this section also considers the *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan Plan to End Homelessness 2019-2023*.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	38	0	30	0	0
Households with Only Adults	42	11	34	47	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data Source Comments: Based on survey of local homeless shelter providers (July 2021) and www.burleighcountyhousing.com

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The service providers within the Bismarck provide a variety of services to the homeless population. These include employment services, health services and mental health counseling. In addition to providing services that are designed for the homeless population, homeless persons are assessed and directed towards mainstream services such as Medicare/Medicaid, Veterans Affairs, and Social Security/SSI. Service providers participate in the statewide HMIS system to help assess needs and determine appropriate services. This allows for homeless persons to access a variety of services that are best suited to their needs.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Facilities and services addressing homeless persons needs within the community are identified as follows:

- Abused Adult Resource Center- Supporting transitional housing for victims of domestic violence
- Community Action Program – Providing rent/utility assistance, emergency food, and household items
- Native American Development Center – Providing housing, consumer finance and peer support, development, culture, and advocacy for Native Americans
- Salvation Army – Providing emergency food and rent/utility assistance
- United Way Emergency Shelter – Providing emergency homeless shelter for men, woman, and children
- Youthworks – Providing emergency homeless shelter for ages 12-17 and transitional housing for ages 18-21
- Ministry on the Margins – Providing emergency shelter support through hotel vouchers, food, and prison-to-society support

Since the publication of *Home Together: Bismarck-Mandan*, Edwinton Place has been constructed. Edwinton Place is a permanent supportive housing facility with 40 housing units that utilizes the Housing First approach with the focus of serving individuals who are facing chronic homelessness who may be dealing with mental health and/or substance abuse disorder.

The 2020-2024 *City of Bismarck Resident Survey* indicated that the highest priority issue in the community was access to mental health services.

Additionally, the recent COVID-19 pandemic created many challenges to community services. One of those challenges was in relation to quarantine for COVID-19 positive and close contact homeless

individuals. Due to social distancing requirements and limited space, the United Way emergency shelter was not able to fully meet the demand for COVID-19 related emergency shelter. The State of North Dakota, City of Bismarck, and other providers such as Ministry on the Margins helped meet the demand for COVID-19 related sheltering. An initial COVID-19 emergency shelter was established by the State of North Dakota in the community utilizing a portion of an existing hotel facility. Later, the City of Bismarck took over responsibility for management and operation of the shelter within other hotel/motel facilities in the community. Additionally, hotel vouchers were provided to help fill the gap between transitioning of operations from the State of North Dakota to the City of Bismarck. Funding for these shelter options was provided through a variety of sources including but not limited to the CARES Act.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

The special needs populations in Bismarck have a variety of needs including housing and service needs. The following will describe the need for various housing needs and the programs available to ensure these needs are met.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan, Plan to End Homelessness 2019-2023 identified the following needs/gaps in services:

- Lack of family housing, keeping family members sheltered together if different gender
- No low barrier shelter (shelter for those under the influence of drugs and or alcohol)
- Lack of 24/7 access to sheltering and supportive services
- No community detox facility
- No mobile crisis unit for mental health issues
- No daytime drop-in-center for homeless to access services
- Need for additional case management services to support housing stability
- Access to behavioral health treatment services
- Adults discharged from prison/jail/correctional facilities into homelessness
- Youth discharged from correctional facilities or foster care into homelessness
- Data collection – accurate reporting/multiple access points vs. single point of entry
- Shortage of accessible affordable housing units/permanent supportive housing units
- No transitional housing
- Lack of affordable daycare options
- Lack of supports/services for unaccompanied youth ages 19-24 experiencing homelessness in school system
- Transportation issues
- Limited assistance in paying for phone service, medications/prescriptions
- Hunger

Additionally, the *2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey* identified the following overall employment and transportation as the highest responded needs/issues:

- Employment
- Lack of childcare
- Lack of Transportation

- Legal barriers
- Transportation
- Lack of parking
- Lack of walkability
- Disconnected transit routes

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Refer to the following narrative.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Refer to the following narrative.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Since the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was completed, the City has established goals to support public service activities and to improve the quality of public facilities. The City has made and will continue to make funding available to service providers that serve special needs populations in the City. In addition, the City will fund service providers that serve youth and persons with mental/behavior health issues.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Bismarck has the highest home values in comparison to similarly sized communities within the region. Based on a review of US Census Bureau and housing and rental search engine (www.zillow.com), Bismarck's housing average values appear to be higher on average than those of its peers in North Dakota and surrounding states. Peer communities evaluated in the region included: Rochester, MN; Billings, MT; Fargo, ND; Grand Forks, ND; Minot, ND; and Rapid City, SD. Other organizations have studied concerns related to housing affordability within the community. For instance, Sanford Health Bismarck (a local healthcare provider) periodically performs a health assessment of the community. *The Sanford Bismarck Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy 2017-2019* identified housing affordability as one of the top health-related concerns within the community.

The City of Bismarck has recently completed ordinance changes which will have an impact on housing affordability within the community. The changes include an updated parking ordinance (reducing parking requirements) and reduced right-of-way and roadway widths for roadways in residential neighborhoods. Both of these actions are intended to allow more developable space for housing and in turn potentially lessen the input costs for development. Additionally, the City of Bismarck is currently undertaking an update to its comprehensive plan titled *Together 2045*, including a chapter dedicated to housing. The impacts of public policy, such as zoning and subdivision regulations, will be evaluated for their impact on housing affordability.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

As depicted in Table 40, Education and Health Care Services (25%), Retail Trade (16%), and Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations (15%) are the leading business sectors by employment in Bismarck.

Unemployment within the community has remained stable since 2019 and well below the national unemployment rate.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	725	177	3	0	-3
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,060	5,975	15	15	0
Construction	1,752	2,225	6	5	-1
Education and Health Care Services	7,002	11,631	25	28	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,725	2,591	6	6	0
Information	469	708	2	2	0
Manufacturing	882	771	3	2	-1
Other Services	1,165	1,841	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,779	4,755	10	12	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,478	7,297	16	18	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,029	1,209	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,525	1,968	6	5	-1
Total	27,591	41,148	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	39,765
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	39,100
Unemployment Rate	1.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	5.32
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	1.13

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	9,850
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,805
Service	4,390
Sales and office	8,960
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	4,225
Production, transportation and material moving	2,155

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	34,455	93%
30-59 Minutes	1,570	4%
60 or More Minutes	1,090	3%
Total	37,115	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,080	50	500

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,725	125	1,940
Some college or Associate's degree	11,305	140	1,740
Bachelor's degree or higher	12,980	110	1,290

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	10	79	80	145	1,270
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	620	440	290	595	470
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,360	2,190	1,675	3,965	3,705
Some college, no degree	1,920	2,115	1,480	3,980	2,465
Associate's degree	935	1,510	1,310	2,890	760
Bachelor's degree	845	3,675	2,340	4,430	2,010
Graduate or professional degree	25	1,180	985	1,830	815

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22,335
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33,810
Some college or Associate's degree	39,105
Bachelor's degree	47,970
Graduate or professional degree	63,095

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The leading employment sectors identified in the Business Activity Table include: Education and Health Care Services (25%), Retail Trade (16%), and Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations (15%). It should be noted that the Table 42 does not reflect any Public Administration jobs. As Bismarck is not only the State capital but also the county seat, it is home to several thousand individuals within the public

administration sector. According to the US Census Bureau 5-year ACS 2019 data approximately 3,271 individuals or 8.3 percent of workers were identified within the Public Administration sector.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The *2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey* asked for the most significant employment issues within the community. Following reflect the responses in rank order with 1 the most identified concern and 7 the least identified concern:

1. Lack of childcare – 60%
2. Lack of transportation – 41%
3. Legal barriers (e.g. past felonies) – 31%
4. Lack of job training – 25%
5. Other – 24%
6. Discriminatory practices – 22%
7. Lack of job opportunities – 15%

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

A large portion of the downtown area has been included in the City's Renaissance Zone since 2001. The Renaissance Zone is a state program that permits cities to define a geographic area that requires revitalization in order to attract and retain businesses and residents. The program encourages development through tax exemptions and credits for both business and housing.

The City of Bismarck continues to support the Bismarck-Mandan Chamber/EDC. This development association encourages business development in the Bismarck MSA by providing tax supported funds for businesses to relocate or expand in the Bismarck area.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The skills available in the current workforce appear to be well aligned with the job market. However, North Dakota Job Services consistently reports an excess of open jobs in the Bismarck-Mandan region, indicating that the workforce is insufficient in size to meet this demand.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The North Dakota Department of Commerce operates a workforce development division that provides training and employment information in Bismarck. Bismarck State College is a local community college that offers workforce development, include a partnership with TrainND that offers online resources. United Tribes Technical College also offers workforce training opportunities. Continued support for workforce development provides households with the income necessary to afford available housing in the community.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The Lewis and Clark Development Council has developed a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2019-2023 for the region, including Burleigh County and Bismarck. The purpose of this plan is to foster an increase in jobs, expand the tax base, improve the standard of living for its citizens, improve infrastructure and focus on future needs. Coordination between the goals and development of this Consolidated Plan will further the economic development strategy adopted for the region.

Discussion

The City of Bismarck has a diverse economic base that has been primarily resilient with income and unemployment continuing to trend in a positive trajectory. Mean household income in Bismarck has risen nearly 11 percent from 2015 (\$75,708) to 2019 (\$83,803), based on 2015 and 2019 US Census Bureau 5-year ACS data. The US mean household income, however rose 17 percent from 2015 (\$75,558) to 2019 (88,607). Unemployment within the community has remained stable at 1.6 percent from 2015 to 2019, and well below the 2019 national unemployment rate of 3.4 percent, based on 2015 and 2019 US Census Bureau 5-year ACS data.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The Bismarck-Mandan Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) annually identifies concentrations of households in poverty. Map MA-1 depicts the locations with higher concentrations of poverty.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The Bismarck-Mandan MPO annually identifies concentration of minority residents in the community. Map MA-2 depicts the locations with higher concentrations of minority residents.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

As depicted in Map MA-1 and Map MA-2, there are concentrations of persons living in poverty in the central or core part of the community and surrounding US Census Bureau block groups. The distribution of concentrations of minority racial categories are ubiquitous throughout the community, with the few exceptions located within the area immediately outside of the core portion of the community.

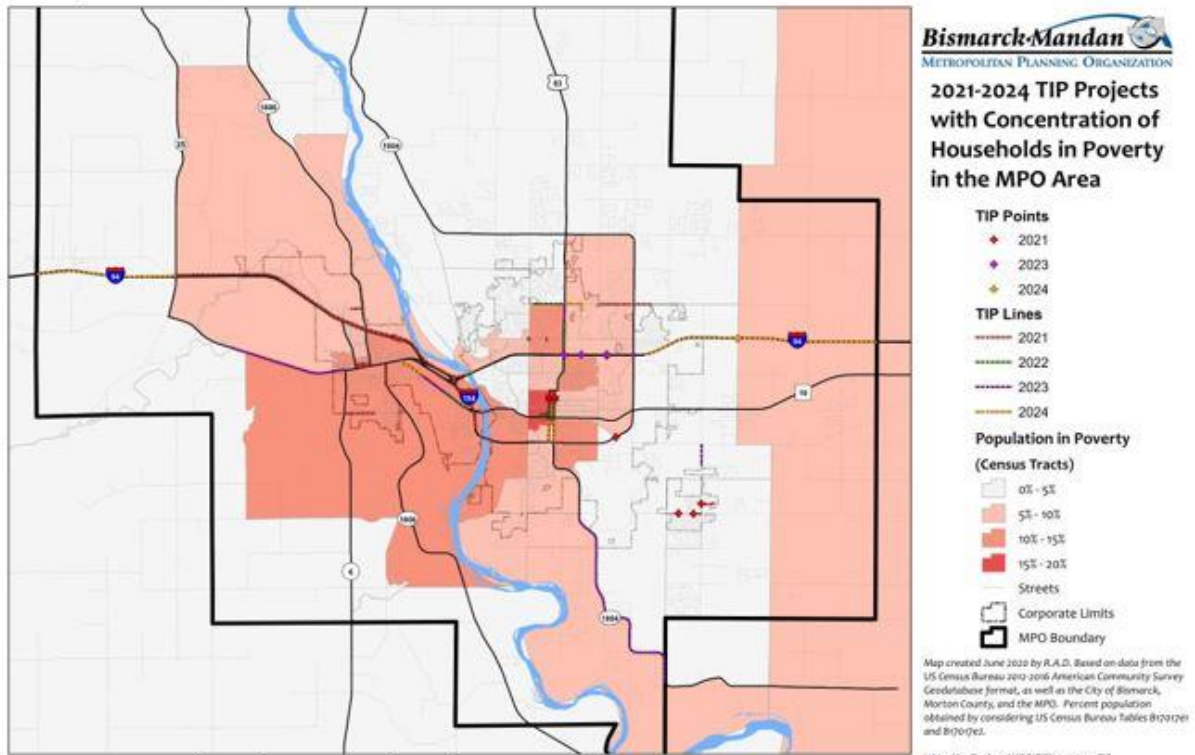
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Not required

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The subject areas offer strategic opportunities for the City to invest funds. Investing in areas with high need has the ability to make the most impact for the residents in these areas and the larger community of Bismarck. The Renaissance Zone program provides incentives for increase development in the core of the community, where concentrations of the poverty are more evident, including significant housing development in recent years.

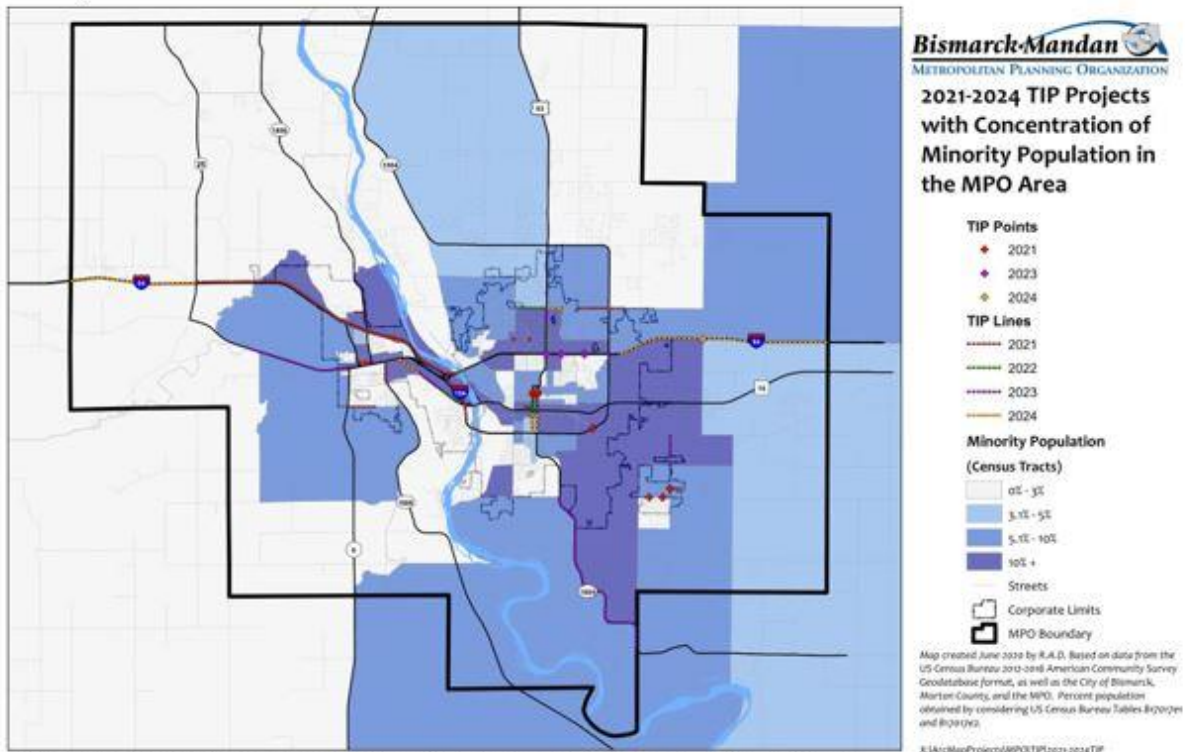
Map: MA-1



Source: Bismarck-Mandan Metropolitan Planning Organization, 2021-2024 TIP

MAP MA-1

Map: MA-2



Source: Bismarck-Mandan Metropolitan Planning Organization, 2021-2024 TIP

MAP MA-2

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The following table identifies the availability of computers by type in households, as well as, Internet subscriptions and access to broadband by income. Within annual household income groups of \$20,000 or less, roughly 54.3 percent have broadband access. For income groups ranging from \$20,000-\$74,999, approximately 78.1 percent of households have broadband access. For income groups \$75,000 or more, 93.8 percent of households have broadband access. According to 2019 census data, 89.7% of all households in Bismarck North Dakota have some form of internet services subscription. However, subscriptions to broadband internet is lower for low-income populations as well as those earning less than \$20,000 a year. The city of Bismarck is well served by broadband and most of the providers have programs to assist LMI households gain broadband access. LUMEN, one of the local broadband providers, has a collaborative program (fiber to unit) with property developers that pre-wires new apartment units with quantum fiber internet and broadband. They are currently collaborating with Burleigh County Housing Authority to equip some new LMI units with this service.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

According to the Federal Communications database, Bismarck is served by five broadband service providers including ADSL, cable, fiber, fixed wireless, satellite, and other as identified in Map MA-3.

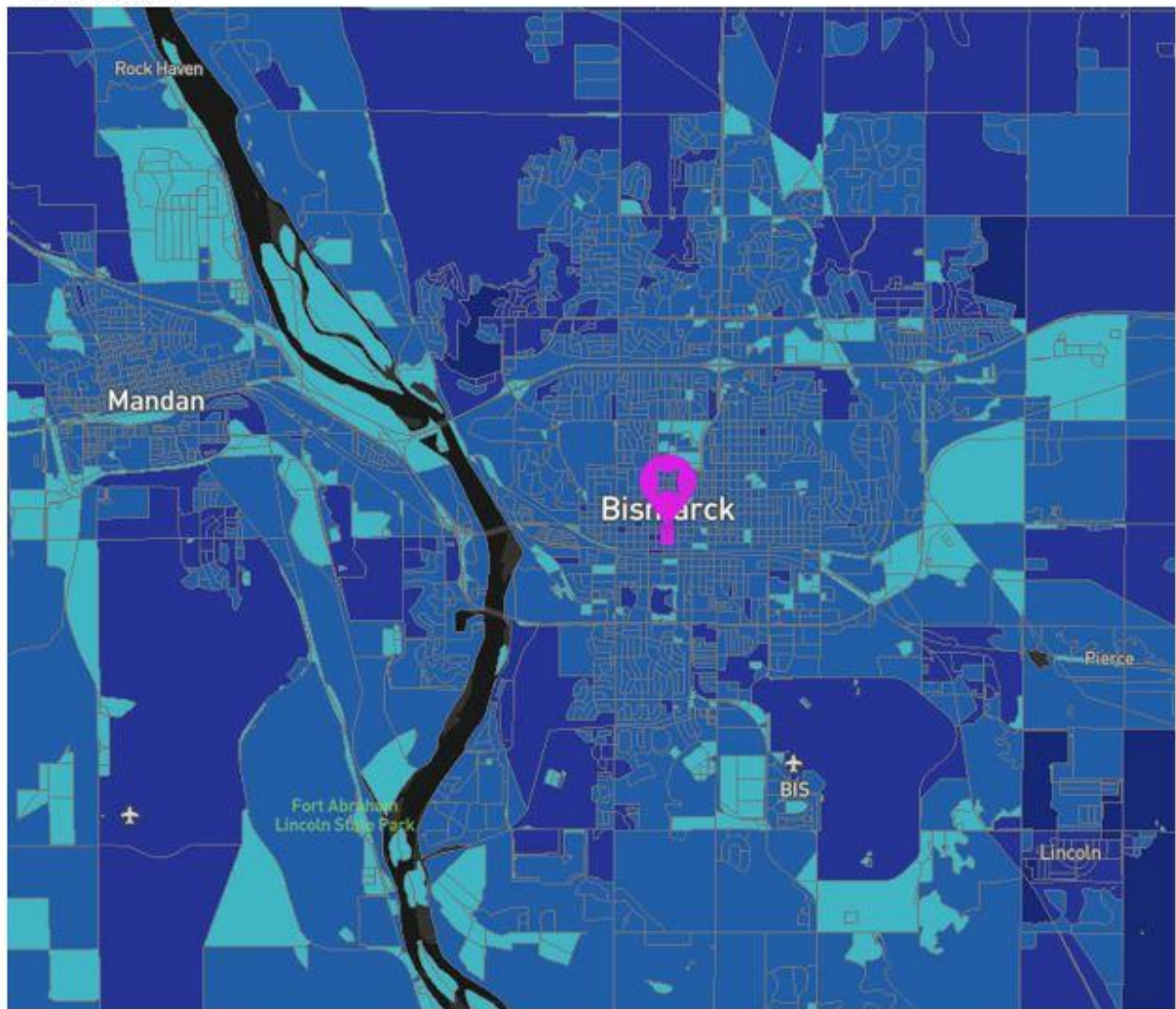
	Total	Percent
Total households	32044	
TYPES OF COMPUTER		
Has one or more types of computing devices:	28756	89.7
Desktop or laptop	25346	79.1
Desktop or laptop with no other type of computing device	2406	7.5
Smartphone	25104	78.3
Smartphone with no other type of computing device	1891	5.9
Tablet or other portable wireless computer	18931	59.1
Tablet or other portable wireless computer with no other type of computing device	314	1
Other computer	725	2.3
Other computer with no other type of computing device	0	0
No computer	3288	10.3
TYPE OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS		
With an Internet subscription:	26224	81.8
Dial-up with no other type of Internet subscription	78	0.2
Broadband of any type	26146	81.6
Cellular data plan	20706	64.6
Cellular data plan with no other type of Internet subscription	2552	8
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL	23228	72.5
Satellite Internet service	942	2.9
Without an Internet subscription	5820	18.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Less than \$20,000:	4336	
With dial-up Internet subscription alone	27	0.6
With a broadband Internet subscription	2353	54.3
Without an Internet subscription	1956	45.1
\$20,000 to \$74,999:	13951	
With dial-up Internet subscription alone	51	0.4
With a broadband Internet subscription	10895	78.1
Without an Internet subscription	3005	21.5
\$75,000 or more:	13757	
With dial-up Internet subscription alone	0	0
With a broadband Internet subscription	12898	93.8
Without an Internet subscription	859	6.2

Supplementary Table MA-1 – Household Computer and Broadband

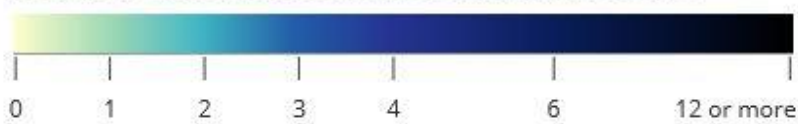
Source: Bismarck: S2801 US Census Bureau 2019 ACS 5 Year

Supplementary Table MA-1

MAP: MA-3



Number of Fixed Residential Broadband Providers



Source: Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Broadband Deployment - <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/>

MAP MA-3

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

In January 2021 the City of Bismarck adopted an update to its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The following represent the potential natural hazards and likelihood which could potentially be impacted by climate change:

- Winter Storm Event – High likelihood
- Tornado – High likelihood
- Severe Summer Weather – Moderate likelihood
- Flood – Moderate likelihood
- Drought – Low likelihood
- Geologic Hazard – Low likelihood
- Wildland Fire – Low likelihood

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

The majority of potential natural hazards associated with climate change which could Bismarck are ubiquitous throughout the community.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following goals will guide the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the City of Bismarck.

Housing Goals

- Development or renovation of affordable rentals
- Promote special needs housing
- Support homeownership for LMI households

Homeless Goals

- Support facilities serving homeless persons
- Assist development of additional homeless housing
- Provide for homeless service providers
- Allocate funds to prevent homelessness

Community Development Goals

- Support public service activities
- Improve the quality of public facilities
- Improve connectivity and access
- Planning and administration

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City-wide
	Area Type:	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Other Target Area Description:	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

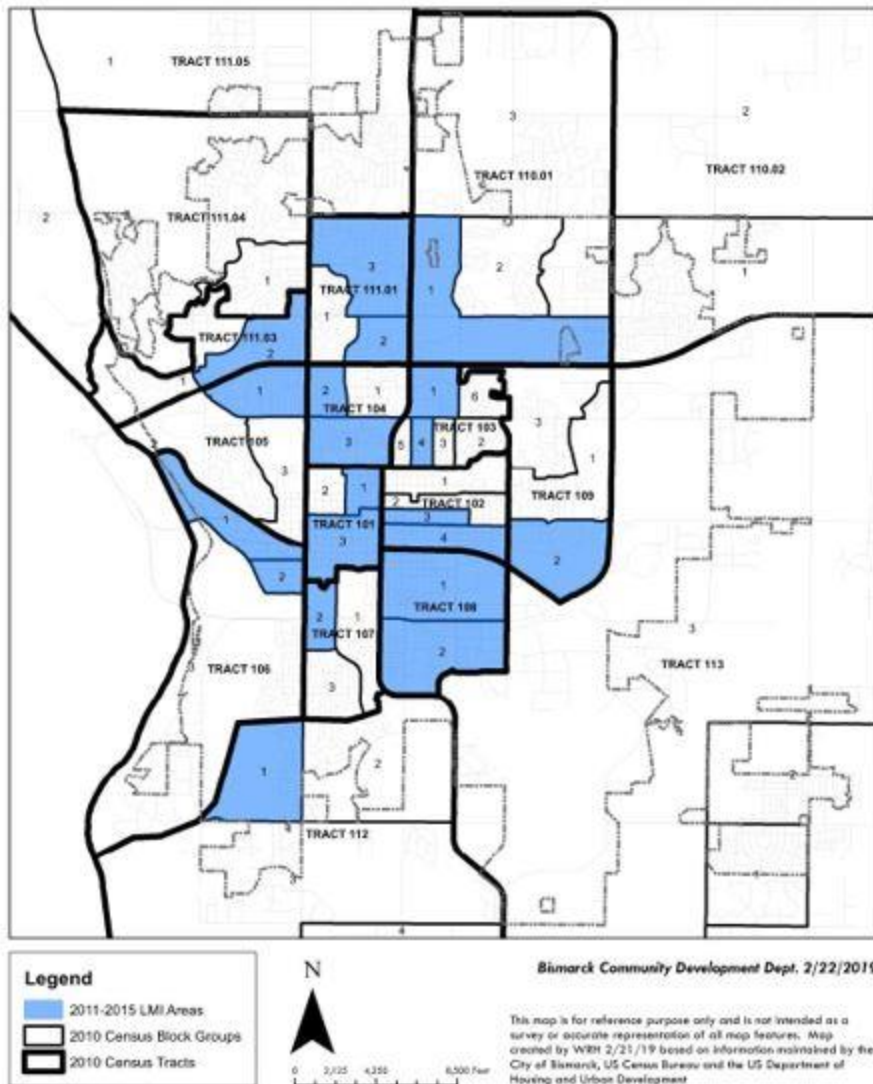
Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

During the course of the five planning years from 2020 through 2024, the City of Bismarck intends on distributing CDBG funds throughout the City based on a variety of factors, including the level of need and the capacity to meet needs. Therefore, funds will be available citywide, although may be targeted to areas of high need during subsequent plan years.

The following Map SP-1 identifies LMI areas within Bismarck.

Map: SP-1

2011-2015 LMI Areas - Bismarck, ND



MAP SP-1

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable rental housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Development or renovation of affordable rentals
	Description	Results from the 2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident survey, public input and consultation activities determined that there is a high need for rental housing in the City of Bismarck. This includes the production of new rental units, as well as renovation of existing units.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Rental housing was given a high priority based on survey responses and consultation with various entities.
2	Priority Need Name	Homeless housing and services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Development or renovation of affordable rentals Support facilities serving homeless persons Assist development of additional homeless housing Provide for homeless service providers Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Description	The <i>Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan</i> plan to prevent homelessness 2019-2023 identified numerous needs for the homeless population as referenced in previous chapters. Additionally, the <i>2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey</i> identified transportation and childcare as significant areas of concern from respondents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeless housing and services were given a high priority based on survey responses and work conducted by others in the community such as the <i>Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan</i> plan to end homelessness.

3	Priority Need Name	Special needs housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Development or renovation of affordable rentals Promote special needs housing
	Description	Mental health services were identified as the most needed activity from the <i>2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey</i> . Additionally, multiple special needs were identified through the <i>Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan</i> and Sanford Health <i>Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy 2017-2019</i> .
	Basis for Relative Priority	Multiple different entities conducting needs analysis from multiple different perspectives have identified the need to address special needs in various forms throughout the community.
4	Priority Need Name	Improve access to public services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Support public service activities Improve the quality of public facilities Improve connectivity and access Planning and administration
	Description	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Multiple different entities conducting needs analysis from multiple different perspectives have identified the need to address special needs in various forms throughout the community.
5	Priority Need Name	Affordable owner-occupied housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Development or renovation of affordable rentals Support homeownership for LMI households
	Description	Through the Market Analysis chapter, as well as, analysis with peer communities housing affordability is a concern for both rental and owner-occupied households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on data identified within the Market Analysis chapter as well as peer community comparisons. Bismarck appears to have the highest average home values of any of its peers within the state and surrounding region.
6	Priority Need Name	Improve public facilities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve the quality of public facilities Improve connectivity and access Planning and administration
	Description	The <i>2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey</i> identified public facility needs such as limited transit access, disconnected transit routes and lack of walkability as some of the most commonly identified concerns. Additionally, other community planning efforts such as <i>Home Together: Bismarck-Mandan</i> and the <i>Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy 2017-2019</i> identified transportation as significant concerns.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Multiple different entities conducting needs analysis from multiple different perspectives have identified the need to address public services and facilities in various forms throughout the community.
	7	
	Priority Need Name	Public improvements/infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low

Population	Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	Funds are not targeted geographically, but are available citywide
Associated Goals	Improve the quality of public facilities Improve connectivity and access Planning and administration
Description	Infrastructure, such as streets, roads and sidewalks, and water systems are a low priority due to the lack of CDBG resources to address these needs.
Basis for Relative Priority	Streets were identified as one of the top concerns in relation to other neighborhood concerns within the 2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey. However, based on analysis and project programming conducted by the Bismarck-Mandan MPO and the City of Bismarck Engineering department, overall the condition of roadways within the community are maintained in a relatively good state of repair. Although the City of Bismarck currently uses a special assessment process, which could add to cost burdens of homeowners for repair of streets the City is moving down a path of a street utility fee which will help create more predictability in funding mechanisms for residents.

Narrative (Optional)

The Strategic Plan must identify The City of Bismarck's general priorities for activities and HUD-supported investments to address affordable housing needs; homelessness; the needs of non-homeless persons who require supportive housing and services; and non-housing community needs. These general and relative priorities will help guide HUD-supported housing and community development initiatives in Bismarck for 2020 through 2024.

The City plans to utilize available resources, including CDBG funds, to address the priority needs established in this Plan. The priorities identified in this Strategic Plan focus on meeting housing and community development needs, primarily those of low-income households and neighborhoods.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City does not fund TBRA
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not fund TBRA
New Unit Production	As discussed within the Market Analysis chapter, new unit housing production continues to increase. However, there are also additional demands to meet the housing needs of residents. The Market Analysis chapter discussed that housing costs continue to increase and in relation to owner-occupied structures, the communities average home values are higher than its peers within the region.
Rehabilitation	The City of Bismarck has seen a growth in the need for housing, and an increase in demand for rental units. This combination calls for rehabilitation of existing units, both rental and homeowner, in order to preserve the existing affordable rental housing stock to meet the needs of households in the City. The results of the <i>2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey</i> also identified needs for both minor and major rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	As shown within the Market Analysis chapter, some subsidized units are at risk of expiring. As the demand for affordable rental units continues to increase, the loss of any units will place additional households in need.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Bismarck, ND expects to receive \$406,397 in CDBG funding for FY2020.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	406,397	0	0	406,397	1,642,124	

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

If local matching funds are required, the City will use several different options. For instance, it can use its local sales tax revenue as match in economic development activities. In addition, tax increment financing and tax abatement are tools that the City may use as match or as a way to encourage development. The City also works with nonprofits, foundations, and financial institutions to try to develop additional resources, such as lower interest loans and grants.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City uses a variety of resources to address the needs of the City and its residents. Since the City of Bismarck does not receive HOME or ESG funds directly from HUD, service providers within the City are eligible to apply for these funds from the North Dakota Department of Commerce - Division of Community Services and the North Dakota Housing Finance Agency. The following summary reflects all the resources available to the City of Bismarck during this Plan.

Infrastructure/capital improvements/public facilities: The City funds its capital improvements from a variety of sources including the following: city general fund, federal funds, state funds, revenue bonds, special assessments, sales tax, fees, mill levy, special funds, etc.

Economic Development/Downtown Revitalization: The City continues to work with Bismarck-Mandan Development Association (BMDA) to develop projects to encourage local economic growth. The following resources are available to BMDA for economic development:

- Special tax exemptions or reductions on corporate income, property taxes, and the use of tax increment financing.
- State funds for low interest loans for business expansion or relocation (e.g., MATCH Program, PACE fund), advanced technology, workforce training, etc.
- Local sales tax revenue of up to \$1.5 million to be used as match or as incentive financing (Vision Fund).
- Partnerships with local service providers/utilities.
- Federal resources such as EDA.

Shelters and programs for the homeless: The City will provide technical assistance and support Emergency Solutions Grant (ESGP) applications that local emergency shelters submit directly to the ND Division of Community Services. Local emergency shelters use ESG funds for operational

expenses or rehabilitation of facilities. ESG funds awarded to nonprofit groups (varies from 4 to 7) in Bismarck have totaled from \$50,000 to \$100,000 over the past few years. Local providers continue to participate in the development of the statewide Continuum of Care (COC) The local housing authority and the Community Action Program continue to administer Shelter Plus Care programs.

The United Way continues to operate a homeless shelter for both individuals and families. Ministry on the Margins continues to provide emergency housing and services to families. Both have experienced increases in numbers of clients in the past year. Local service providers continue to utilize Coordinated Assessments. The City continues to provide operational support for the local coalition to support services.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Bismarck	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Bismarck and its various departments will provide the lead institutional structure. The Community Development Department will continue to work and consult with other City departments through the life of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The Department works closely with Burleigh County, Lewis and Clark Regional Council, High Plains Fair Housing, and local service providers.

A smaller community, like Bismarck, has the advantage of familiarity since people are readily aware of other programs and staff. At times, there may be insufficient coordination, turf battles, or duplication of services. Although each agency has a different perspective, all have a common concern for the residents of Bismarck. Overcoming gaps will require acknowledgement of a common interest, and ongoing communication between all those involved.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X		X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services		X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	

Street Outreach Services			
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

There are a variety of services available within the community that are addressing the needs of the homeless and persons with HIV.

Utilizing Coordinated Assessment, the service providers in the City assess and offer services to homeless households. The City provided general fund monies to United Way and the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People. The United Way continues to operate a shelter for both individuals and families.

Part of the local homeless coalition's mission is to link individuals and families with available services, employing the use of HMIS and coordination among service providers. Employment, health and mental health services are available within the community, and are targeted to the homeless community through the City's service providers.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

There are numerous service providers in Bismarck that offer various services in the community. The *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan Plan to End homelessness 2019-2023*, has focused on strengthening these services and coordination among service providers. The largest hurdle in providing adequate services to the homeless population is a lack of resources. This is being mitigated, however, by coordinating efforts to combat homelessness through implementation of the *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan* plan to end homelessness.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The City will continue to share information, make referrals, attend local meetings, engage in discussion, provide operational support (via CDBG), and promote educational and training opportunities as a way to

overcome gaps. In addition, it will conduct periodic outreach to identify new partners or provide information about upcoming changes or opportunities.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Development or renovation of affordable rentals	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Affordable rental housing Affordable owner-occupied housing Homeless housing and services Special needs housing	\$200,000	Buildings Demolished: 3 (building with 17 units demolished to create 34 units) Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Promote special needs housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Special needs housing	\$200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Units
3	Support homeownership for LMI households	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Affordable owner-occupied housing	\$100,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
4	Support facilities serving homeless persons	2020	2024	Homeless	City-wide	Homeless housing and services	\$150,000	Homeless Persons Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons
5	Assist development of additional homeless housing	2020	2024	Homeless	City-wide	Homeless housing and services	\$100,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 10 Beds

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Provide for homeless service providers	2020	2024	Homeless	City-wide	Homeless housing and services	\$50,000	Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
7	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	City-wide	Homeless housing and services	\$200,000	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
8	Support public service activities	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Improve access to public services	\$100,500	Public service activities for Other Than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
9	Improve the quality of public facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Improve public facilities Improve access to public services Public improvements/infrastructure	\$425,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
10	Improve connectivity and access	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Improve public facilities Improve access to public services Public improvements/infrastructure	\$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
11	Planning and administration	2020	2024	Planning and Administration		All	\$406,485	

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Development or renovation of affordable rentals
	Goal Description	The City of Bismarck will provide funds for the development or renovation of rental housing to benefit low to moderate income households in the City of Bismarck
2	Goal Name	Promote special needs housing
	Goal Description	The City of Bismarck will fund projects that develop or renovate housing that serves special needs populations, such as the frail elderly and persons with disabilities.
3	Goal Name	Support homeownership for LMI households
	Goal Description	The City will fund projects that create homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income residents of the City of Bismarck, including rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing.
4	Goal Name	Support facilities serving homeless persons
	Goal Description	The City of Bismarck will support efforts to renovate or expand facilities that serve homeless persons within the City.
5	Goal Name	Assist development of additional homeless housing
	Goal Description	The City will assist in the development of additional housing for the homeless, including additional emergency shelter, and transitional housing units.
6	Goal Name	Provide for homeless service providers
	Goal Description	The City will help fund service providers that promote self-sufficiency for homeless persons, including case management, counseling and prevention.
7	Goal Name	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	The City will allocate fund, including emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness.
8	Goal Name	Support public service activities
	Goal Description	The City will support public service activities that provide essential services to persons who are low to moderate income, homeless, or may have special needs.

9	Goal Name	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Goal Description	The City will support improvements of public facilities that are located within an LMI neighborhood and/or that may benefit low to moderate income residents.
10	Goal Name	Improve connectivity and access
	Goal Description	The City will support efforts to enhance connectivity and access within LMI neighborhoods and/or that may benefit low to moderate income residents.
11	Goal Name	Planning and administration
	Goal Description	The City will conduct the planning and administration of the HUD program and ensure that administrative funding is expended in a timely manner.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City of Bismarck estimates that it will provide 8,154 extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households with affordable housing over the course of the 2020-2024 plan years. The City estimates that of these 8,154 households, 6,184 will be extremely low-income, 1,900 will be low-income and 70 will be moderate-income.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Both elderly and family public housing have organized tenant advisory councils which have representation on the Housing Authority Board. These advisory groups meet on a monthly or quarterly basis, and the Housing Authority Board meets with the council at least once a year. The Housing Authority will continue these activities in an effort to promote resident involvement.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Bismarck has the highest home values in comparison to similarly sized communities within the region. Based on a review of US Census Bureau and housing and rental search engine (www.zillow.com), Bismarck's housing average values appear to be higher on average than those of its peers in North Dakota and surrounding states. Peer communities evaluated in the region included: Rochester, MN; Billings, MT; Fargo, ND; Grand Forks, ND; Minot, ND; and Rapid City, SD. Other organizations have studied concerns related to housing affordability within the community. For instance, Sanford Health Bismarck (a local healthcare provider) periodically performs a health assessment of the community. *The Sanford Bismarck Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy 2017-2019* identified housing affordability as one of the top health-related concerns within the community.

The City of Bismarck has recently completed ordinance changes which will have an impact on housing affordability within the community. The changes include an updated parking ordinance (reducing parking requirements) and reduced right-of-way and roadway widths for roadways in residential neighborhoods. Both of these actions are intended to allow more developable space for housing and in turn potentially lessen the input costs for development. Additionally, the City of Bismarck is currently undertaking an update to its comprehensive plan titled *Together 2045*, including a chapter dedicated to housing. The impacts of public policy, such as zoning and subdivision regulations, will be evaluated for their impact on housing affordability.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Some barriers to affordable housing in the City of Bismarck are out of the reach of the City, including the cost of land, labor and materials. The City can however, continue to make it feasible for developers to develop affordable housing units within the City. The City will continue its partnership with local nonprofits, and private developers to promote affordable housing.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

In the Fair Housing Act, it is a policy of the United States to prohibit any person from discriminating in the sale or rental of housing, the financing of housing, or the provision of brokerage services, including in any way making unavailable or denying a dwelling to any person, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or familial status.

According to HUD, impediments to fair housing choice include actions or omissions in the state that constitute violations of the Fair Housing Act. Further, impediments mean actions or omissions that are counter-productive to fair housing choice or that have the effect of restricting housing opportunities based on protected classes.

In accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing the consolidated plan, the City of Bismarck certifies that they will affirmatively further fair housing. The City of Bismarck adopted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2015 and will be conducting an update to this document in the future. The City of Bismarck will take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Throughout the course of this five-year plan, the City of Bismarck will fund homeless service providers that offer a range of services, including case management and homeless prevention activities. Service providers within the City of Bismarck are a part of the statewide Continuum of Care coalition that utilizes statewide HMIS to place persons in locations with the most appropriate services available.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Bismarck has a variety of emergency shelters and transitional housing within the community, as described within the Market Analysis chapter. Multiple goals within this Plan support these shelters and associated services. The City of Bismarck is committed to helping support efforts to provide shelter for homeless individuals and families. Additionally, the *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan* plan to end homelessness 2019-2023 includes additional unmet shelter needs.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The City of Bismarck dedicates funds to homeless service providers that fund emergency rental assistance. With this approach, the City hopes to reduce the time any at-risk individual or household experiences homelessness by supporting agencies which provide rental support. This approach, as well as the combination of services available in the City, will help prevent homelessness.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Service providers in the City of Bismarck are part of the statewide CoC and are a part of this structure that adheres to the strategies designed to end persons being discharged into homelessness. The City will continue to be a part of these efforts to limit persons being discharged into homelessness.

In addition, the *Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan* plan to end homelessness 2019-2023 contains a goal within it to create re-entry programs which require discharge planning from prisons or other public institutions to help individuals “at risk” of homelessness make an easier transition back into society.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Bismarck will continue to work with the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality to assure that information on training and compliance with lead-based paint regulations is available to nonprofits and subrecipients.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

As noted within the Market Analysis chapter, Bismarck has numerous households with the potential for risks of lead-based paint exposure. By providing information and training, the City hopes to continue to reduce the number of children that are at risk of lead-based paint exposure.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

All rehabilitation projects funded through HUD programs must comply with lead-based paint regulations. The City of Bismarck provides information on the lead-based paint requirements for each project, as well as providing information to local contractors.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

As noted within the Market Analysis chapter the community's unemployment rate (1.6%) has remained significantly lower than the national average (3.4%). The City of Bismarck will continue to support programs which promote self-sufficiency and offer opportunities for residents to move from poverty to self-reliance. These programs, coupled with increased economic opportunities, will serve as the foundation for the anti-poverty strategy. This strategy also recognizes that it is essential to identify needs and gaps in the community and to combine resources whenever possible to achieve efficiency.

State and local economic development efforts have only partially achieved this goal of increased employment. The City provides funding through the Vision Fund and the Bismarck-Mandan Chamber/EDC for economic development activities. The Vision fund is funded with sales tax revenue, and it is intended to provide assistance to businesses that desire to expand or locate in the Bismarck region. The primary purpose is to encourage regional development by creating new jobs, expanding the tax base, increasing capital investment, and expanding the financial base. The Bismarck-Mandan Chamber/EDC also uses State programs which offer an array of other financing tools.

The City will continue to stress homeownership as a way for LMI persons to escape poverty by supporting homebuyer assistance activities when feasible. Homeownership assists the working poor to make a transition from poverty since the homeowner will build equity, receive tax breaks, develop sound credit, and learn home maintenance. The ND Housing Finance Agency provides State HOME funds to assist with down payment and closing costs to qualified LMI households. LMI homeowners may also receive assistance from the City's emergency rehab program, through the Region VII Community Action Council. This will improve financial stability for the homeowners that are assisted. The Community Action Program has a self-reliance program that helps low income clients identify barriers, meet basic needs, develop job seeking skills, and set goals.

Abused Adult Resource Center (AARC) provides retail training at its Seeds of Hope store. The Mental Health Association and Dacotah Foundation also provide training and on the job experience for their clients. Job Services provides assistance in finding employment and training on job seeking.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City will continue to support activities via the use of CDBG funds to renovate such facilities, improve accessibility, and pay operational expenses, such as the purchase of computer equipment or operational support and case management.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City will monitor program implementation for compliance and continue to examine its efforts to meet the goals of the Consolidated Plan as follows:

- All applicants to the City for HUD funds will be required to provide a description of proposed projects, budget, beneficiary date, and organizational information. The City will use this information and applicant interviews to determine eligibility and consistency with the Plan.
- The City will maintain accurate records and require the same from all organizations receiving CDBG funds.
- Staff will conduct on-site visits, periodic reports, review of records, and informal updates over the phone or in person to check on progress.
- The City will require local agencies to submit bills with appropriate documentation to the City for payment, which will allow the City to monitor expenditures and progress.
- Staff will provide technical assistance and training, particularly for new recipients and for new staff of previously funded recipients.
- The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will provide an opportunity to annually evaluate performance and gain public input. All grant subrecipients are required to submit information for the City's CAPER.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City of Bismarck, ND expects to receive \$406,397 in CDBG funding for FY2020.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	406,397	0	0	406,397	1,642,124	

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

If local matching funds are required, the City will use several different options. For instance, it can use its local sales tax revenue as match in economic development activities. In addition, tax increment financing and tax abatement are tools that the City may use as match or as a way to encourage development. The City also works with nonprofits, foundations, and financial institutions to try to develop additional resources,

such as lower interest loans and grants.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City uses a variety of resources to address the needs of the City and its residents. Since the City of Bismarck does not receive HOME or ESG funds directly from HUD, service providers within the City are eligible to apply for these funds from the North Dakota Department of Commerce - Division of Community Services and the North Dakota Housing Finance Agency. The following summary reflects all the resources available to the City of Bismarck during this Plan.

Infrastructure/capital improvements/public facilities: The City funds its capital improvements from a variety of sources including the following: city general fund, federal funds, state funds, revenue bonds, special assessments, sales tax, fees, mill levy, special funds, etc.

Economic Development/Downtown Revitalization: The City continues to work with Bismarck-Mandan Development Association (BMDA) to develop projects to encourage local economic growth. The following resources are available to BMDA for economic development:

- Special tax exemptions or reductions on corporate income, property taxes, and the use of tax increment financing.
- State funds for low interest loans for business expansion or relocation (e.g., MATCH Program, PACE fund), advanced technology, workforce training, etc.
- Local sales tax revenue of up to \$1.5 million to be used as match or as incentive financing (Vision Fund).
- Partnerships with local service providers/utilities.
- Federal resources such as EDA.

Shelters and programs for the homeless: The City will provide technical assistance and support Emergency Solutions Grant (ESGP) applications that local emergency shelters submit directly to the ND Division of Community Services. Local emergency shelters use ESG funds for operational expenses or rehabilitation of facilities. ESG funds awarded to nonprofit groups (varies from 4 to 7) in Bismarck have totaled from \$50,000 to \$100,000 over the past few years. Local providers continue to participate in the development of the statewide Continuum of Care (COC) The local housing authority and the Community Action Program continue to administer Shelter Plus Care programs.

The United Way continues to operate a homeless shelter for both individuals and families. Ministry on the Margins continues to provide emergency housing and services to families. Both have experienced

increases in numbers of clients in the past year. Local service providers continue to utilize Coordinated Assessments. The City continues to provide operational support for the local coalition to support services.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Promote special needs housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Special needs housing	CDBG: \$40,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Households Assisted
2	Support homeownership for LMI households	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Affordable owner-occupied housing	CDBG: \$20,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Unit
3	Support facilities serving homeless persons	2020	2024	Homeless		Homeless housing and services	CDBG: \$149,415	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 625 Persons Assisted
4	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless		Homeless housing and services	CDBG: \$25,000	Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted
5	Support public service activities	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Improve access to public services	CDBG: \$6,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Improve the quality of public facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Improve public facilities	CDBG: \$81,083	Public facility other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 790 Persons Assisted
7	Planning and administration	2020	2024	Planning and Administration			CDBG: \$81,229	

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Promote special needs housing
	Goal Description	Proposed projects include funding to the Community Action Program, which assists LMI and disabled homeowners with renovations to their homes in order to resolve accessibility issues.
2	Goal Name	Support homeownership for LMI households
	Goal Description	Proposed projects include funding to the Lewis and Clark Development Group, which assists LMI homeowners with emergency home repairs such as furnaces and frozen water pipes.
3	Goal Name	Support facilities serving homeless persons
	Goal Description	United Way
4	Goal Name	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	The Salvation Army has a homeless prevention program, which

5	Goal Name	Support public service activities
	Goal Description	CDBG funds are requested for High Plains Fair Housing, which provides education, testing, and outreach for fair housing issues to tenants and property owners in Bismarck. They also provide legal services to households at-risk of being evicted and becoming homeless.
6	Goal Name	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Goal Description	Proposed projects include the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's accessibility project at Marion Park, located in an LMI neighborhood, and Youthworks, which is a facility that holds classes and education programs for at-risk youth in addition to housing those who are facing homelessness.
7	Goal Name	Planning and administration
	Goal Description	Planning and administration of the CDBG program.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

All local and state governments that receive direct assistance from any of four major HUD programs—Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)—are required to develop and implement a five year Consolidated Plan. This effort incorporates strategic planning and citizen involvement to develop more effective programs and prioritize the use of HUD funds. A grantee must also submit an annual action plan and grant application that describes the activities that will be undertaken in a particular year to implement the overall Plan. The Annual Action Plan also provides a basis for assessing performance. The City will receive \$406,397 in CDBG funds for program year 2020.

The City of Bismarck receives direct funding from HUD in only one of the covered programs--CDBG. Accordingly, its annual action plan contains only a CDBG application and required data that is relevant to the Consolidated Plan. The 2020 Annual Action plan is the first year in the City's current five-year Consolidated Plan. It must be noted that the CDBG funds may be used only for activities that primarily benefit low and moderate-income (LMI) persons, eliminate conditions of slum and blight, or address an urgent community need. The three main objectives of CDBG program are to provide decent housing, create sustainable living environments, and develop economic opportunity.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	AARC Play Room
2	CAP Housing Accessibility
3	Marion Park Accessibility Project
4	High Plains Fair Housing
5	Lewis & Clark Homeowner Repair Program
6	Salvation Army Homelessness Prevention
7	United Way Shelter Project
8	YouthWorks Interior/Exterior Renovation
9	2020 Administration

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The designated projects all meet Priority Needs outlined in this Plan. The Priority Needs identified in this Plan include affordable rental housing and services, special needs housing, improved access to public services, affordable owner-occupied housing, improved public facilities, public

improvement/infrastructure. The selected projects meet the needs of this Plan through a variety of means. Projects were selected based on the ability to meet needs of LMI households in the City of Bismarck and the capacity of each entity to fulfill their objectives. The City has allocated \$81,229 for administration.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	AARC Playroom
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support public service activities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$3,670
	Description	The Abused Adult Resource Center is requesting CDBG funds to install a playroom for children that reside in their shelter.
	Target Date	5/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	230 victims of domestic violence.
	Location Description	Confidential (domestic violence shelter)
	Planned Activities	Play area improvements for children in a domestic violence shelter.
2	Project Name	CAP Housing Accessibility
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support homeownership for LMI households
	Needs Addressed	Affordable owner-occupied housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	CAP is requesting CDBG funds for addressing architectural barriers, such as constructing wheelchair ramps, installing chair and porch lifts, assisting with home repairs or rehabilitation for LMI households.
	Target Date	5/27/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 disabled homeowners.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	CAP is requesting CDBG funds for addressing architectural barriers, such as constructing wheelchair ramps, installing chair and porch lifts, assisting with home repairs or rehabilitation for LMI households.
3	Project Name	Marion Park Accessibility Project
	Target Area	LMI Neighborhood
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$39,583
	Description	CDBG funds are requested to create a new accessible sidewalk to the playground, as well as curb cuts to the playground. Included in the project are a new picnic shelter with two picnic tables (one accessible), benches, and landscaping.
	Target Date	5/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	400 households from the local LMI neighborhood.
	Location Description	2021 Assumption Drive, Bismarck ND 58501
4	Planned Activities	CDBG funds are requested to create a new accessible sidewalk to the playground, as well as curb cuts to the playground. Included in the project are a new picnic shelter with two picnic tables (one accessible), benches, and landscaping.
	Project Name	High Plains Fair Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support public service activities
	Needs Addressed	Improve access to public services
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,000
	Description	High Plains will conduct a comprehensive outreach and education program for Bismarck residents designed to raise public awareness of FH laws, including to organizations serving protected classes. Testing will also be used to determine if discrimination is occurring. A complaint intake line will assist individuals.
	Target Date	4/29/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 LMI households for homeless prevention/eviction services and 200 households for education and outreach.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	High Plains will conduct a comprehensive outreach and education program for Bismarck residents designed to raise public awareness of FH laws, including to organizations serving protected classes. Testing will also be used to determine if discrimination is occurring. A complaint intake line will assist individuals. High Plains Fair Housing also provides legal services to households at risk of becoming evicted and homeless.
5	Project Name	Lewis & Clark Homeowner Repair Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support homeownership for LMI households
	Needs Addressed	Affordable owner-occupied housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	CDBG funds are proposed for emergency repairs such as frozen pipes, furnace repairs, and water heaters as needed when the homeowner does not have the funds to pay for these much-needed repairs. Funds are reserved for Bismarck residents only.
	Target Date	3/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4 LMI households requiring emergency home repairs.
	Location Description	City-wide.
6	Planned Activities	CDBG funds are proposed for emergency repairs such as frozen pipes, furnace repairs, and water heaters as needed when the homeowner does not have the funds to pay for these much-needed repairs. Funds are reserved for Bismarck residents only.
	Project Name	Salvation Army Homelessness Prevention
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Allocate funds to prevent homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless housing and services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000

	Description	The Salvation Army would use CDBG funds to help families and individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless with back rent, first months rent, or deposits
	Target Date	3/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 LMI households facing homelessness.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The Salvation Army would use CDBG funds to help families and individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless with back rent, first months rent, or deposits.
7	Project Name	United Way Shelter Project
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Support facilities serving homeless persons
	Needs Addressed	Homeless housing and services
	Funding	CDBG: \$149,415
	Description	The current shelter has just 2 small congregate rooms and is not family friendly due to the lack of space. There is also no ability to isolate symptomatic residents in this facility. CDBG funds will be used to support the construction of two individual rooms for families, two separate congregate rooms for men and women, and an expanded commercial kitchen
	Target Date	5/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	625 residents of the United Way homeless shelter.
	Location Description	1140 S 12th Street, Bismarck ND 58501
	Planned Activities	United Way is requesting CDBG funds for rehabilitation of the existing emergency shelter including upgrading the kitchen, remodeling the restrooms to meet current building code and ADA accessibility requirements, reconfiguring the interior layout and common areas, and accessibility improvements for the parking lot and sidewalks.

8	Project Name	YouthWorks Interior/Exterior Renovation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Improve the quality of public facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$41,500
	Description	CDBG funds would be used to correct drainage issues surrounding the building, replace the wood on the deck, concrete repair in the parking lot, and window replacement.
	Target Date	5/26/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	390 youth and their parents who use the Youthworks facilities.
	Location Description	217 W. Rosser Ave, Bismarck, ND 58501
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds would be used to correct drainage issues surrounding the building, replace the wood on the deck, concrete repair in the parking lot to improve accessibility, and window replacement.
9	Project Name	2020 Administration
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Planning and administration
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$81,229
	Description	Administration and planning
	Target Date	5/31/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Planning and administration

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Projects selected for FY2020 are not limited to LMI areas within the City, but serve LMI residents.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Not applicable

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The following represent the affordable housing goals for FY 2020 for the City of Bismarck.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1,825
Non-Homeless	811
Special-Needs	0
Total	2,636

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	50
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	4
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	54

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Burleigh County Housing Authority manages the public housing units located in the City of Bismarck.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

There are no actions planned in 2020 to address the needs of public housing.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Housing Authority will continue to offer its homeownership program. This program annually provides an opportunity for one to three interested tenants residing in public housing to purchase the single-family dwelling which they rent. However, escalating home prices in Bismarck have resulted in higher appraised values for these units, and the purchase price is currently too high for an LMI household even with a soft second.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

PHA has not been designated as troubled

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

Activities that will benefit homeless persons and prevent homelessness were identified as a priority need in the Consolidated Plan. CDBG funding will be used for the construction of a permanent homeless shelter and for public services that provide emergency assistance and homeless prevention.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Bismarck participates in a statewide Continuum of Care and several local agencies receive funding through that process. It also serves as a clearinghouse for statewide information on homeless data and resources, identifies gaps in services, and provides leadership in strategic planning. The local coalition provides education/outreach, services, and a means for local agencies to communicate and cooperate. It also coordinates the annual point-in-time surveys. The City will continue to work with the local coalition and is providing CDBG assistance for homelessness prevention to at risk-households and emergency services for homeless households. Local service agencies have received training on a coordinated assessment process in order to identify homeless households with the greatest needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency assistance funded through CDBG will limit the number of households entering homelessness. In addition, the City is using CDBG funds to assist in the construction of a substantial addition to an emergency homeless shelter (Missouri Slope United Way).

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

There are three projects for 2020 that include offering emergency housing assistance such as rent, utilities, and other emergency housing assistance to help prevent households from entering homelessness. This includes the Salvation Army, which will allocate funding to households who are at risk of becoming homeless by providing assistance with back rent, first month's rent or security

deposits.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Salvation Army will focus on prevention of homelessness by using CDBG funds for security deposits or for back rent and utility payments. This agency also provides other services to the households.

Discussion

As the City of Bismarck continues to strive to reduce homelessness, the City will fund projects that serve the homeless and at-risk population.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Barriers to Affordable Housing were noted in Section MA-40 . The most highly rated barriers to affordable housing were the cost of land or lot, cost of labor and cost of materials. In addition, Bismarck has the highest home values in comparison to similarly sized communities within the region and nearly 60% of rental households spent greater than 30 percent of their income on housing.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

Most of the barriers to affordable housing that were cited in the Consolidated Plan are outside the control of the City, such as cost of land and labor. However, the City will continue to encourage non-profit and private developers to apply for CDBG and HOME funding (via the State). It will also provide support to these entities to apply to the State for HIF funding or to obtain Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

The City of Bismarck has recently completed ordinance changes which will have an impact on housing affordability within the community. The changes include an updated parking ordinance (which reduced parking requirements) and reduced right-of-way and roadway widths for roadways in residential neighborhoods. Both of these actions are intended to allow more developable space for housing and in turn potentially lessening the input costs for development. Additionally, the City of Bismarck is currently undertaking an update to its comprehensive plan titled *Together 2045*, and impacts of public policy, such as zoning and subdivision regulations, will be evaluated for their impact on housing affordability.

Discussion:

Some barriers to affordable housing in the City of Bismarck are out of the reach of the City, including the cost of land, labor and materials. The City can, however, continue to make it feasible for developers to develop affordable housing units within the City. The City will continue its partnership with local nonprofits, and private developers to promote affordable housing.

In accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing the Consolidated Plan, the City of Bismarck certifies that they will affirmatively further fair housing. The City of Bismarck adopted an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in 2015 and will be conducting an update to this document in the future. The City of Bismarck will take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following narrative describes additional actions that the City of Bismarck will undertake during this plan year.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has found that the largest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the lack of resources. While the City has no control over the amount of resources it will receive, the City will allocate what funds it does have to try to meet the priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. The City has also allocated a large share of its CDBG public service funds to emergency housing assistance needs since this has been one of the greatest priority needs, due to a shortage of affordable housing and facilities to serve homeless or potentially homeless persons.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

During the 2020 program year, the City will continue to use CDBG funding for LMI households to improve accessibility and do emergency repairs. These activities will help maintain affordability for LMI households. The Community Development Department, through its Planning Division, continues to conduct research and identify ways to reduce costs in the development of new housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will continue to provide information on requirements and training to project owners and contractors working on CDBG funded activities. The State Health Department provides technical assistance for these projects upon request or referral by the City.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Bismarck will continue to support the local Chamber EDC and local economic development projects with local sales tax revenue and other means, but will not use CDBG funds to fund economic development. The City will encourage reinvestment in the downtown through its participation in the Renaissance Zone Program. The City will also continue to work with the Downtown Business Association on revitalization and economic development in the core of the community.

The Housing Authority will continue to operate its self-sufficiency program, and Community Action Council will continue its self-reliance activities. Both programs help low income families escape poverty. Operational support, facility renovation, and improved accessibility will aid these efforts. The City will also use CDBG to support activities that encourage self-sufficiency, job training, supportive services, etc. These efforts will help the City to address poverty issues primarily through supportive services that

encourage self-sufficiency.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will implement no new actions to develop its institutional structure. The City will continue to work and communicate with the Burleigh County Housing Authority, adjacent units of government, local nonprofits, and social service agencies.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

No new actions are planned for FY 2020 to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies; however, every effort will be made to encourage communication and awareness of programs and activities.

Discussion:

During the 2020 program year, the City of Bismarck will continue direct funding to help meet the needs of LMI residents of the City. One hundred percent of CDBG activity funds will be allocated to activities benefitting LMI persons. These efforts, along with activities implemented by other public and private agencies, will help to address the priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name Resident Survey</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Bismarck</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. This is a survey of community residents.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? The purpose was to identify housing and community development issues and priorities.</p> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2020</p> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Survey Monkey was used for this survey.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. This survey was open to whomever wanted to respond, so it is not a scientific sample survey.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. 130 residents participated in the survey. Based on the survey responses it appears that the demographic of the respondents reflects the demographics of the community.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name North Dakota Statewide COC Point-in-time count</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. North Dakota Statewide CoC</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. The 2021 Point-in-time count information for homeless populations.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? To count the current homeless population.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Statewide</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? January 2021</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>HUD FMR and HOME program Rents</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>FMR and HOME program rents</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>set rents</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Bismarck area</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2021</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>complete</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>North Dakota Statewide COC Housing Inventory Count</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>North Dakota Statewide CoC</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>A summary of all available housing for homeless persons in the state</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To total the number of housing for homeless persons in the state</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Statewide</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2020</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

5	Data Source Name
	Approved Emergency EPS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	US Dept of Housing and Urban Development
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	On November 26, 2013, HUD issued a letter to the Burleigh County Housing Authority establishing emergency exception payment standards for fair market rents. Emergency EPS was approved for 125 percent FMR for the Bismarck, North Dakota area.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	notification
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
Bismarck area	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
Beginning in November 2013	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
complete	

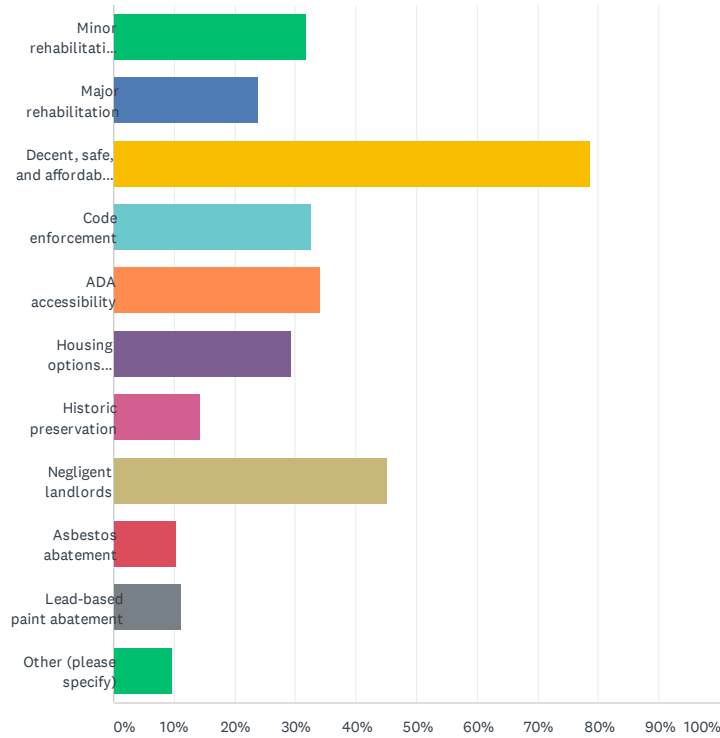
Bismarck 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

Appendices

<i>2020-2024 Bismarck Resident Survey</i>	A-1
Meeting Activities	A-2
Public Comments/Responses	A-3
Citizen Participation Plan	A-4
<i>Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan</i>	A-5
Sandford Bismarck Community Health Needs Assessment	A-6
Peer Community Home Value Analysis	A-7
Broadband Questionnaire	A-8
Broadband Access	A-9
Needs Assessment Additional Demographic Information	A-10

Q1 Which of the following do you believe are housing/rental needs in the City of Bismarck? (Choose all that apply):

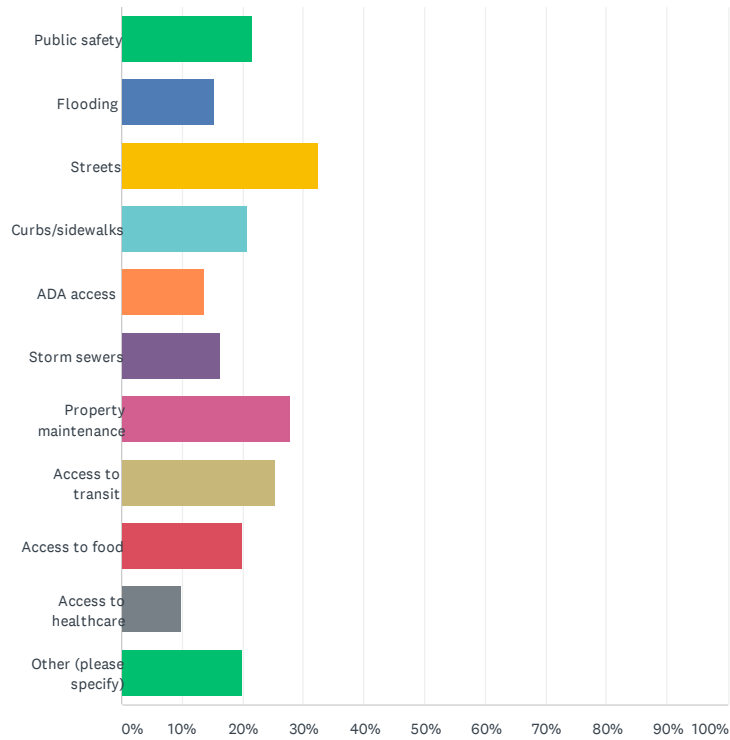
Answered: 126 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Minor rehabilitation (e.g. painting, flooring, weatherization)	31.75%	40
Major rehabilitation	23.81%	30
Decent, safe, and affordable rental units	78.57%	99
Code enforcement	32.54%	41
ADA accessibility	34.13%	43
Housing options inventory	29.37%	37
Historic preservation	14.29%	18
Negligent landlords	45.24%	57
Asbestos abatement	10.32%	13
Lead-based paint abatement	11.11%	14
Other (please specify)	9.52%	12
Total Respondents: 126		

Q2 Are there any problems in your neighborhood with the following?
(Choose all that apply):

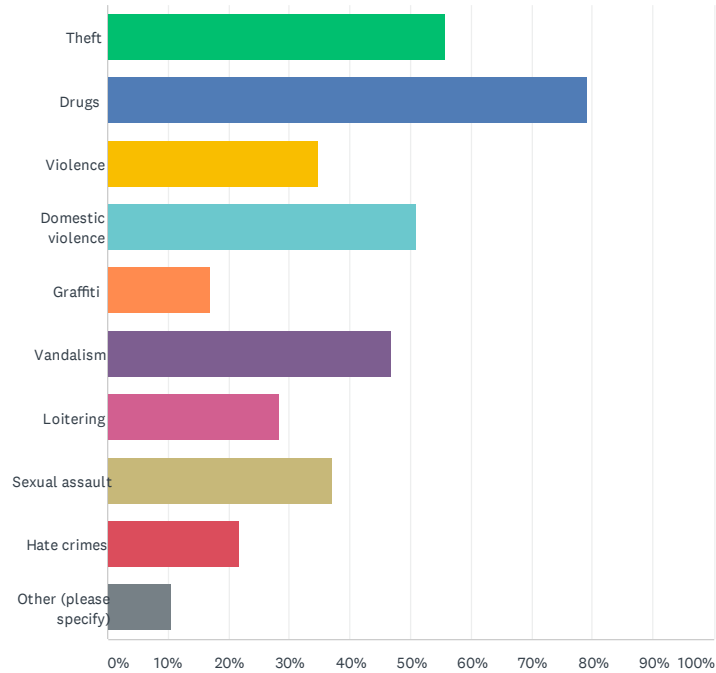
Answered: 111 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Public safety	21.62%	24
Flooding	15.32%	17
Streets	32.43%	36
Curbs/sidewalks	20.72%	23
ADA access	13.51%	15
Storm sewers	16.22%	18
Property maintenance	27.93%	31
Access to transit	25.23%	28
Access to food	19.82%	22
Access to healthcare	9.91%	11
Other (please specify)	19.82%	22
Total Respondents: 111		

Q3 Identify any crime issues within the City of Bismarck that are a concern. (Choose all that apply).

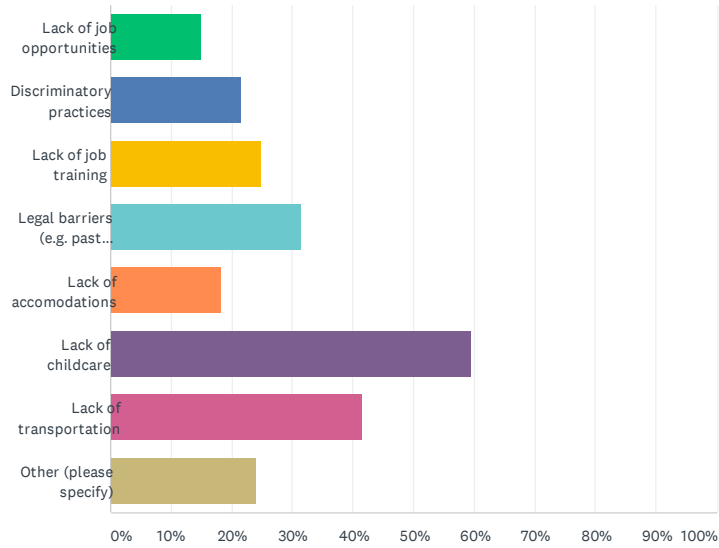
Answered: 124 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Theft	55.65%	69
Drugs	79.03%	98
Violence	34.68%	43
Domestic violence	50.81%	63
Graffiti	16.94%	21
Vandalism	46.77%	58
Loitering	28.23%	35
Sexual assault	37.10%	46
Hate crimes	21.77%	27
Other (please specify)	10.48%	13
Total Respondents: 124		

Q4 Which of the following do you believe are employment issues in the City of Bismarck? (Choose all that apply):

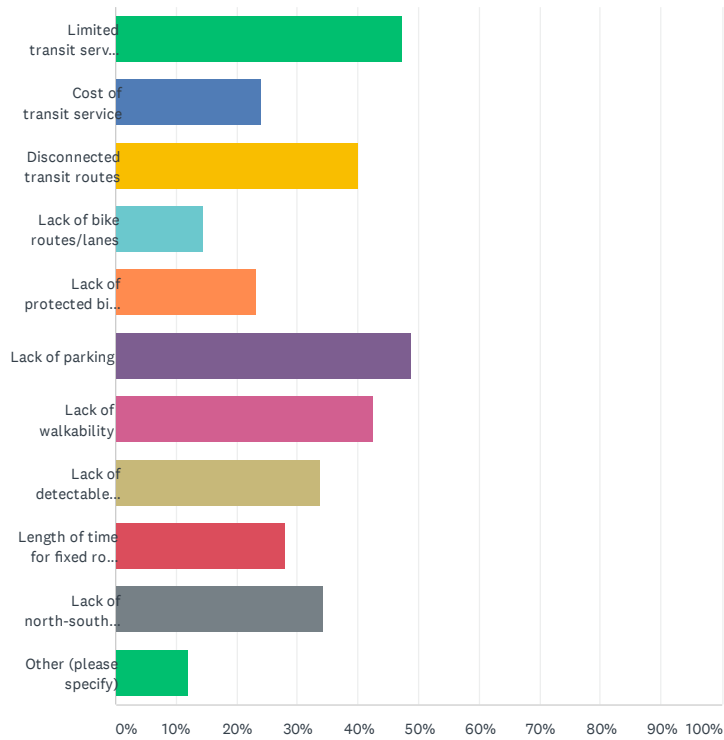
Answered: 121 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Lack of job opportunities	14.88%	18
Discriminatory practices	21.49%	26
Lack of job training	24.79%	30
Legal barriers (e.g. past felonies)	31.40%	38
Lack of accommodations	18.18%	22
Lack of childcare	59.50%	72
Lack of transportation	41.32%	50
Other (please specify)	23.97%	29
Total Respondents: 121		

Q5 Which of the following do you believe are transportation issues in the City of Bismarck? (Choose all that apply):

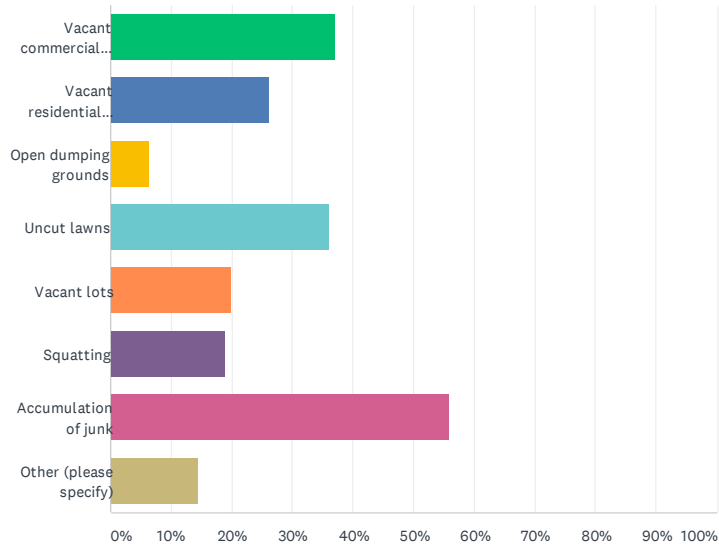
Answered: 125 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Limited transit service hours	47.20%	59
Cost of transit service	24.00%	30
Disconnected transit routes	40.00%	50
Lack of bike routes/lanes	14.40%	18
Lack of protected bike routes/lanes	23.20%	29
Lack of parking	48.80%	61
Lack of walkability	42.40%	53
Lack of detectable transit stops	33.60%	42
Length of time for fixed route bus services	28.00%	35
Lack of north-south arterial roads	34.40%	43
Other (please specify)	12.00%	15
Total Respondents: 125		

Q6 Are there any blight (areas of severe disrepair) issues in the city?
(Choose all that apply):

Answered: 111 Skipped: 19



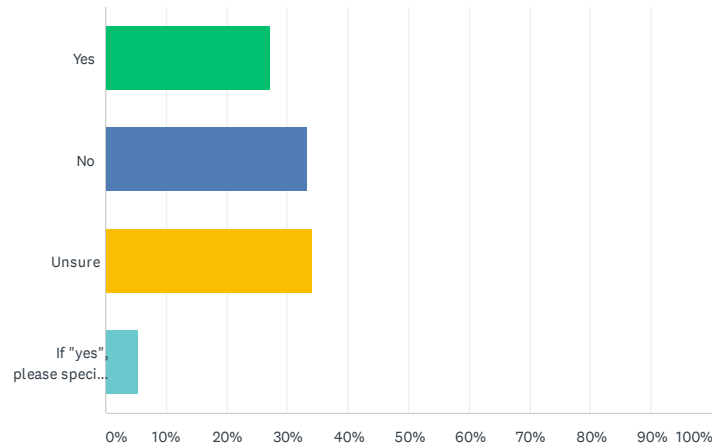
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Vacant commercial structures	36.94%	41
Vacant residential structures	26.13%	29
Open dumping grounds	6.31%	7
Uncut lawns	36.04%	40
Vacant lots	19.82%	22
Squatting	18.92%	21
Accumulation of junk	55.86%	62
Other (please specify)	14.41%	16
Total Respondents: 111		

Q7 Are there any programs or services that are missing or under-funded in the city? Please specify.

Answered: 80 Skipped: 50

Q8 As a resident of the City of Bismarck, are you aware of how to report fair housing violations or concerns?

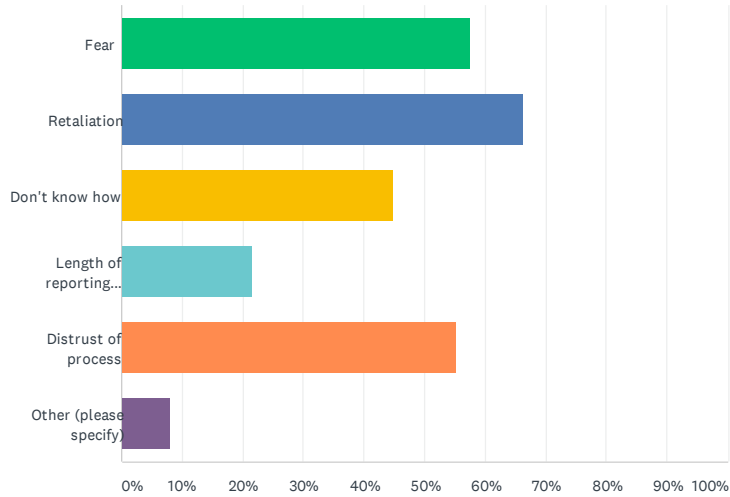
Answered: 129 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	27.13%	35
No	33.33%	43
Unsure	34.11%	44
If "yes", please specify where you would report a violation.	5.43%	7
TOTAL		129

Q9 What do you think are the primary reason(s) why fair housing complaints are not reported? (Check all that apply):

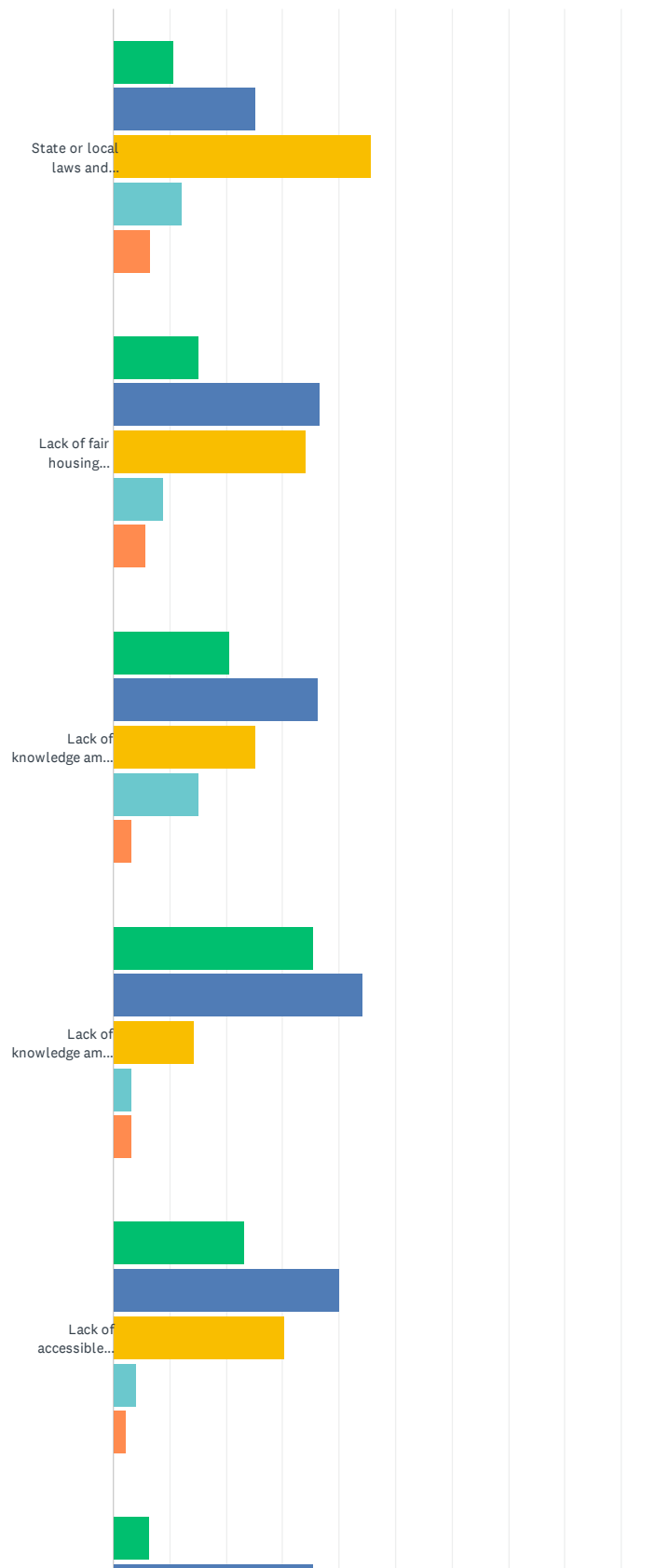
Answered: 125 Skipped: 5



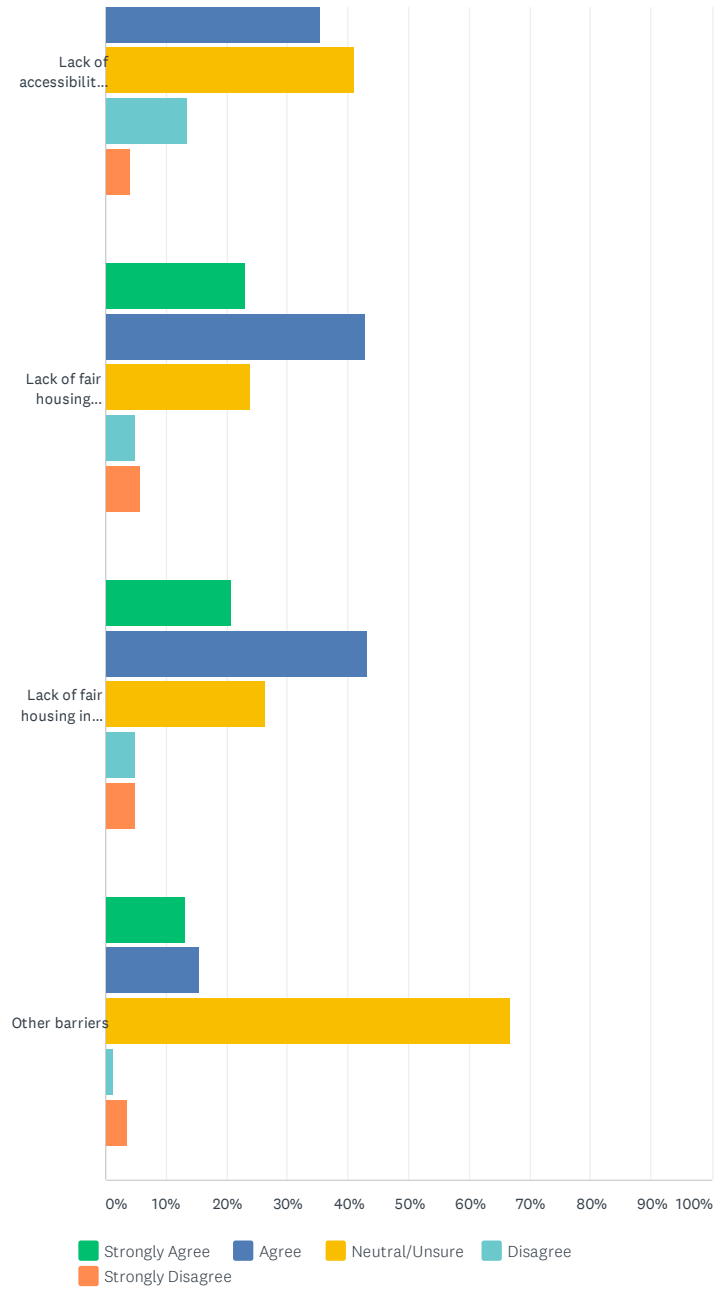
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Fear	57.60%	72
Retaliation	66.40%	83
Don't know how	44.80%	56
Length of reporting process	21.60%	27
Distrust of process	55.20%	69
Other (please specify)	8.00%	10
Total Respondents: 125		

Q10 Please indicate your level of agreement as to whether or not the following situations result in further discrimination and/or barriers to fair housing in the City of Bismarck.

Answered: 127 Skipped: 3



2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey



	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL/UNSURE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL
State or local laws and policies that limit housing choice	10.57% 13	25.20% 31	45.53% 56	12.20% 15	6.50% 8	123
Lack of fair housing organizations in the city	15.08% 19	36.51% 46	34.13% 43	8.73% 11	5.56% 7	126
Lack of knowledge among landlords and property managers regarding fair housing	20.47% 26	36.22% 46	25.20% 32	14.96% 19	3.15% 4	127
Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing	35.43% 45	44.09% 56	14.17% 18	3.15% 4	3.15% 4	127
Lack of accessible housing for persons with disabilities	23.20% 29	40.00% 50	30.40% 38	4.00% 5	2.40% 3	125
Lack of accessibility in neighborhoods (e.g. curb ramps)	6.30% 8	35.43% 45	40.94% 52	13.39% 17	3.94% 5	127
Lack of fair housing education	23.02% 29	42.86% 54	23.81% 30	4.76% 6	5.56% 7	126
Lack of fair housing in segments of the city	20.80% 26	43.20% 54	26.40% 33	4.80% 6	4.80% 6	125
Other barriers	13.10% 11	15.48% 13	66.67% 56	1.19% 1	3.57% 3	84

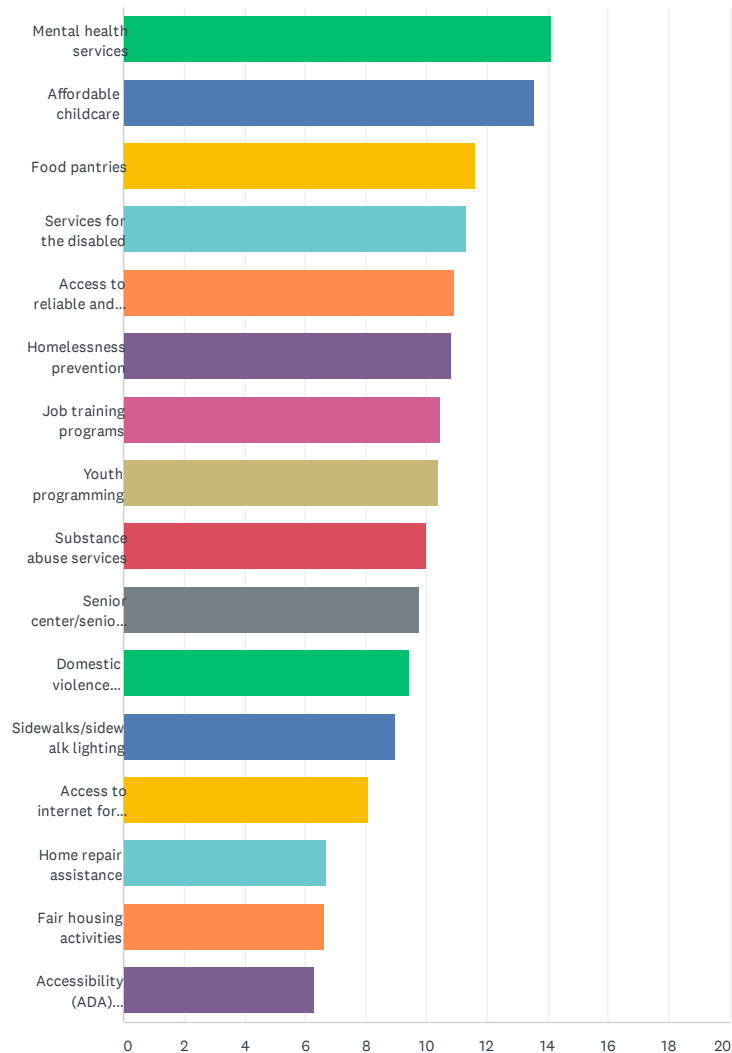
Q11 What are the principal challenges faced by persons with disabilities in the City of Bismarck in the areas of:

Answered: 67 Skipped: 63

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Acquiring housing and remaining housed	71.64%	48
Living in the neighborhood of their choice	74.63%	50
Finding employment	73.13%	49
Accessing transportation	76.12%	51
Accessing needed services	62.69%	42
Finding needed home healthcare	64.18%	43

Q12 Choose 5 of the following program activities that you feel are the most important for the City of Bismarck residents. Please rank by numbering 1-5, with 1 being the highest priority.

Answered: 128 Skipped: 2



2020-2024 City of Bismarck Resident Survey

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
Mental health services	36.45% 39	19.63% 21	19.63% 21	6.54% 7	5.61% 6	1.87% 2	2.80% 3	2.80% 3	1.87% 2	0.93% 1	1.87% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	
Affordable childcare	29.29% 29	12.12% 12	20.20% 20	13.13% 13	14.14% 14	4.04% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.02% 2	1.01% 1	0.00% 0	2.02% 2	0.00% 0	
Food pantries	8.57% 6	4.29% 3	20.00% 14	7.14% 5	15.71% 11	11.43% 8	12.86% 9	7.14% 5	0.00% 0	7.14% 5	1.43% 1	4.29% 3	0.00% 0	
Services for the disabled	12.12% 8	19.70% 13	4.55% 3	10.61% 7	7.58% 5	4.55% 3	10.61% 7	3.03% 2	12.12% 8	1.52% 1	3.03% 2	1.52% 1	4.55% 3	
Access to reliable and affordable public transportation	7.41% 6	9.88% 8	11.11% 9	12.35% 10	9.88% 8	6.17% 5	11.11% 9	7.41% 6	4.94% 4	3.70% 3	6.17% 5	3.70% 3	3.70% 3	
Homelessness prevention	12.09% 11	17.58% 16	8.79% 8	14.29% 13	9.89% 9	3.30% 3	2.20% 2	4.40% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3.30% 3	3.30% 3	2.20% 2	1
Job training programs	4.62% 3	6.15% 4	7.69% 5	16.92% 11	18.46% 12	9.23% 6	3.08% 2	4.62% 3	7.69% 5	6.15% 4	1.54% 1	1.54% 1	3.08% 2	
Youth programming	4.00% 3	16.00% 12	6.67% 5	13.33% 10	12.00% 9	5.33% 4	1.33% 1	5.33% 4	4.00% 3	2.67% 2	18.67% 14	5.33% 4	1.33% 1	
Substance abuse services	3.85% 3	16.67% 13	12.82% 10	8.97% 7	15.38% 12	1.28% 1	3.85% 3	1.28% 1	1.28% 1	1.28% 1	2.56% 2	3.85% 3	16.67% 13	
Senior center/senior services	2.90% 2	4.35% 3	13.04% 9	15.94% 11	5.80% 4	1.45% 1	4.35% 3	10.14% 7	15.94% 11	8.70% 6	2.90% 2	4.35% 3	0.00% 0	
Domestic violence programs	1.52% 1	1.52% 1	10.61% 7	18.18% 12	6.06% 4	3.03% 2	6.06% 4	7.58% 5	6.06% 4	18.18% 12	12.12% 8	3.03% 2	1.52% 1	
Sidewalks/sidewalk lighting	6.45% 4	9.68% 6	3.23% 2	3.23% 2	9.68% 6	4.84% 3	1.61% 1	4.84% 3	12.90% 8	16.13% 10	4.84% 3	8.06% 5	8.06% 5	
Access to internet for low income residents	1.69% 1	1.69% 1	5.08% 3	8.47% 5	11.86% 7	8.47% 5	8.47% 5	8.47% 5	3.39% 2	3.39% 2	5.08% 3	6.78% 4	5.08% 3	
Home repair assistance	1.43% 1	1.43% 1	5.71% 4	7.14% 5	10.00% 7	1.43% 1	1.43% 1	1.43% 1	1.43% 1	2.86% 2	5.71% 4	24.29% 17	14.29% 10	
Fair housing activities	7.25% 5	7.25% 5	2.90% 2	0.00% 0	10.14% 7	2.90% 2	0.00% 0	2.90% 2	4.35% 3	2.90% 2	2.90% 2	2.90% 2	8.70% 6	
Accessibility (ADA) improvements to public buildings and community facilities (e.g. parks)	7.14% 5	11.43% 8	4.29% 3	8.57% 6	2.86% 2	2.86% 2	0.00% 0	1.43% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.86% 2	

Q13 Think about the need to build the capacity of Bismarck's organizations that provide housing and supportive services to low income residents and residents with special needs, like seniors and persons with disabilities. If you had additional funds to address these organizations' capacity and organizational needs, what would you do?

Answered: 73 Skipped: 57

Q14 Are there best practices around capacity-building for nonprofits in other cities you would like to see Bismarck consider?

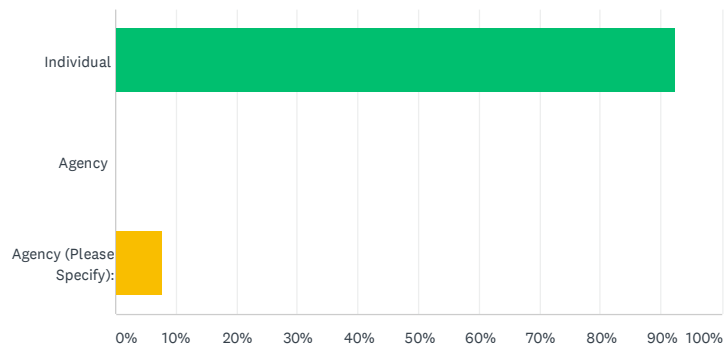
Answered: 51 Skipped: 79

Q15 Do you have other comments about housing needs, community services, or housing choice in Bismarck?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 72

Q16 Are you taking this survey as an individual or on behalf of an agency?

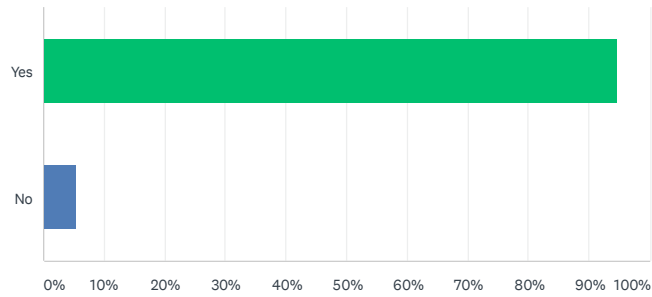
Answered: 129 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Individual	92.25%	119
Agency	0.00%	0
Agency (Please Specify:)	7.75%	10
TOTAL		129

Q17 Do you live within the city limits of Bismarck? Or, if you're answering for an agency, is the agency within Bismarck?

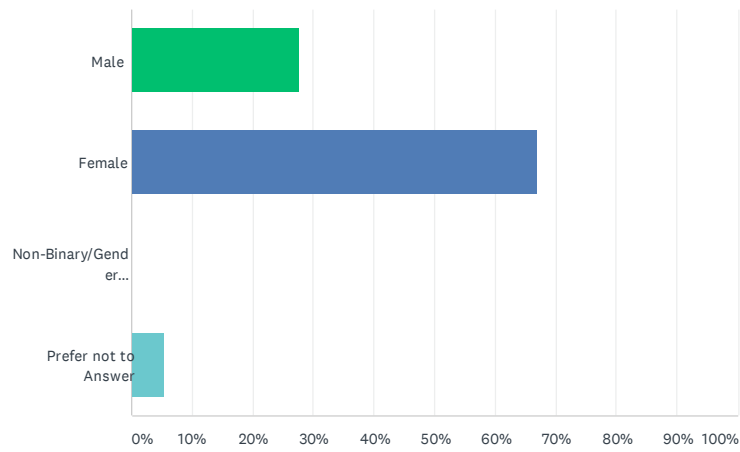
Answered: 129 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	94.57%	122
No	5.43%	7
TOTAL		129

Q18 Gender Gender data is collected to monitor, plan, and implement specific measures for the needs of different genders in public spaces and programs, using gender aware methods.

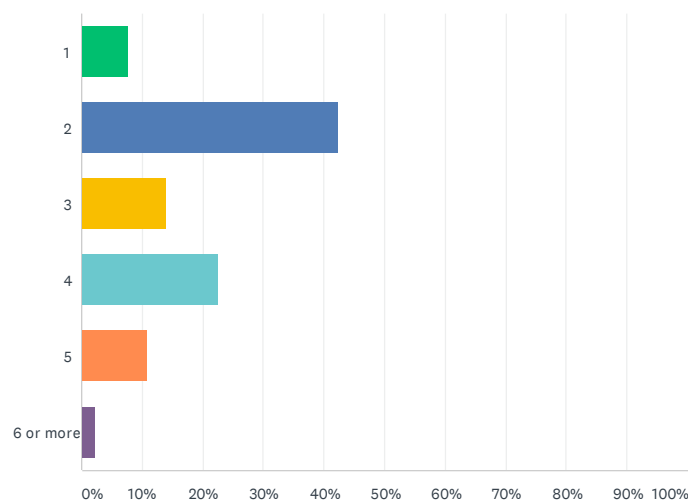
Answered: 130 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	27.69%	36
Female	66.92%	87
Non-Binary/Gender Non-Conforming	0.00%	0
Prefer not to Answer	5.38%	7
TOTAL		130

Q19 Number of persons living in your household?

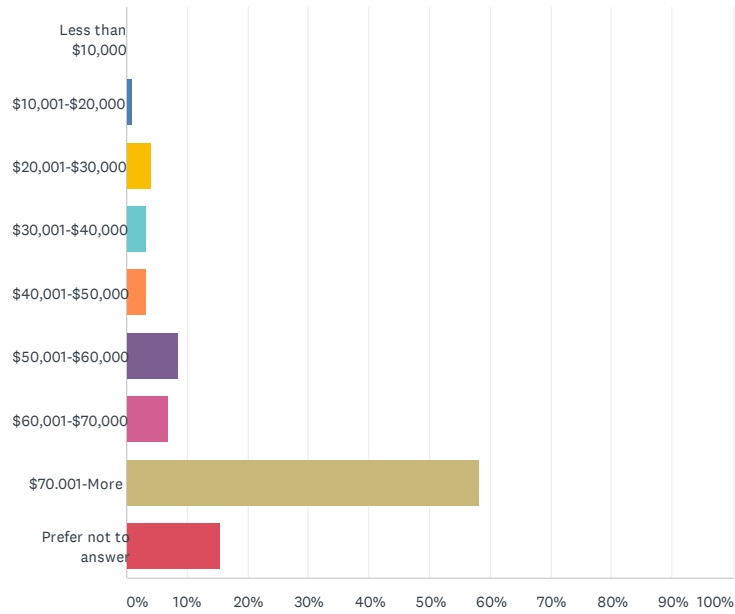
Answered: 128 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	7.81%	10
2	42.19%	54
3	14.06%	18
4	22.66%	29
5	10.94%	14
6 or more	2.34%	3
TOTAL		128

Q20 What is your total current household income, including any type of aid for child support, disabilities, social security, food stamps, WIC, etc.?

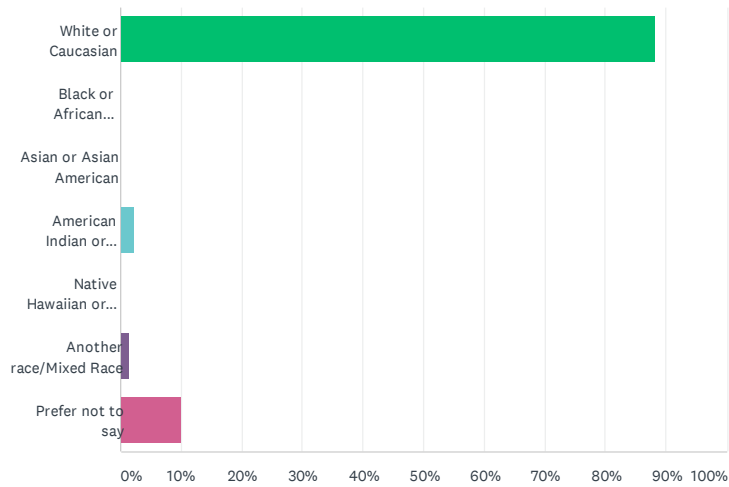
Answered: 129 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than \$10,000	0.00%	0
\$10,001-\$20,000	0.78%	1
\$20,001-\$30,000	3.88%	5
\$30,001-\$40,000	3.10%	4
\$40,001-\$50,000	3.10%	4
\$50,001-\$60,000	8.53%	11
\$60,001-\$70,000	6.98%	9
\$70,001-More	58.14%	75
Prefer not to answer	15.50%	20
TOTAL		129

Q21 Household Race (Select all that apply):

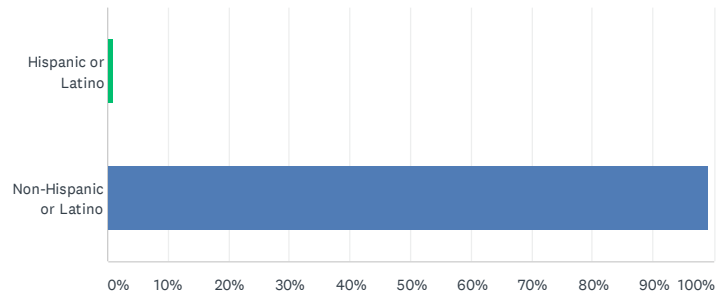
Answered: 129 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
White or Caucasian	88.37%	114
Black or African American	0.00%	0
Asian or Asian American	0.00%	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.33%	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
Another race/Mixed Race	1.55%	2
Prefer not to say	10.08%	13
Total Respondents: 129		

Q22 Household Ethnicity

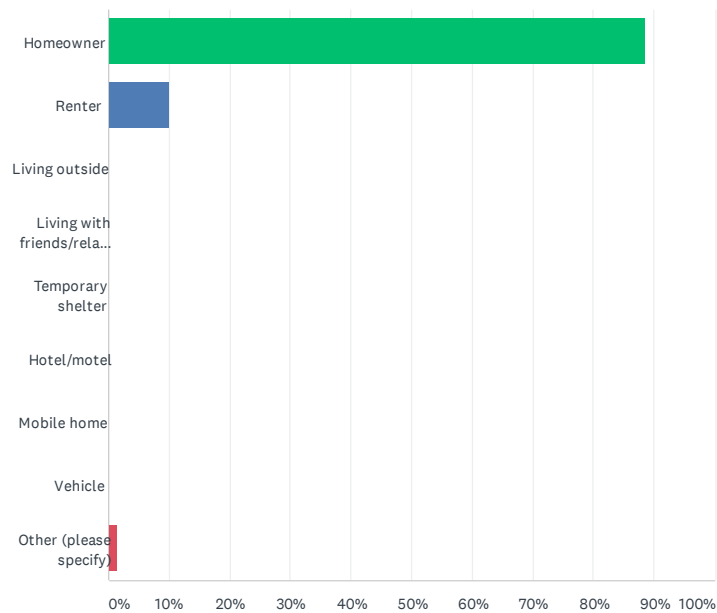
Answered: 115 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Hispanic or Latino	0.87%	1
Non-Hispanic or Latino	99.13%	114
TOTAL		115

Q23 Choose your housing status

Answered: 130 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Homeowner	88.46%	115
Renter	10.00%	13
Living outside	0.00%	0
Living with friends/relatives	0.00%	0
Temporary shelter	0.00%	0
Hotel/motel	0.00%	0
Mobile home	0.00%	0
Vehicle	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	1.54%	2
TOTAL		130

Q24 Thank you for taking this survey! If you or your agency have been impacted by the Community Development Block Grant Program, please leave a comment here and let us know about your experience.

Answered: 19 Skipped: 111

Bismarck 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Meeting Activities



Community Development Department

PUBLIC INPUT NEEDED!

2020 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual Action Plan and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

The City of Bismarck is inviting you to comment on the housing and community development needs of lower income persons. The City is developing a Consolidated Plan which will identify needs and set priorities for the use of HUD grant funds in Bismarck for the next five years. These funds are your federal tax dollars being returned to the City to fund worthwhile projects. Your comments are needed to help identify local needs and to suggest ways to use the HUD funds.

Please take a few minutes to tell us what you think Bismarck needs. Activities must benefit low and moderate income persons, alleviate slum and blight, or address an urgent condition which threatens life or health. Just write your suggestions on a provided card and place it into the envelope. You may also visit <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1041/HUD-Grant-Programs> and click on the "comment" link.

Also, on **February 18th in the First Floor Conference Room at the City-County Office Building at 221 North 5th Street in Bismarck there will be an open house from 4:00pm to 6:00pm, with a public hearing at 5:00pm.** Please come and share your ideas on what Bismarck needs.

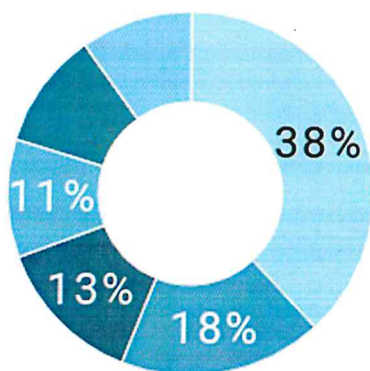
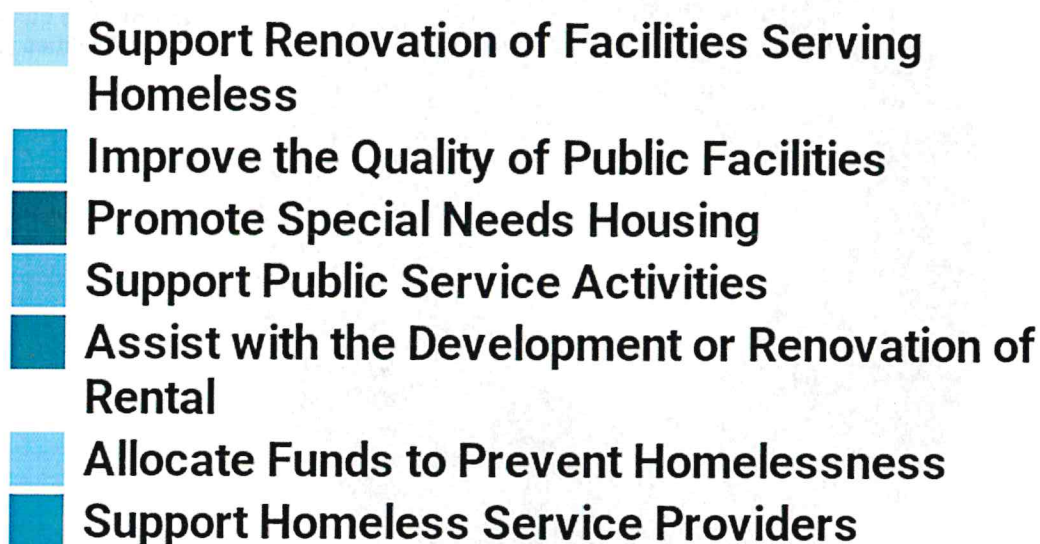
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency using TTY/TTD equipment via TDD/TTY via 711/TDD, the ND Relay Service at 1-800-366-6888/TTY or 1-800-435-8590/Spanish. For more information, contact the above office. The City-County Office Building is ADA accessible and on public transit routes.

Feel to contact us if you should need assistance or have any questions at 701-355-1840 or planning@bismarcknd.gov

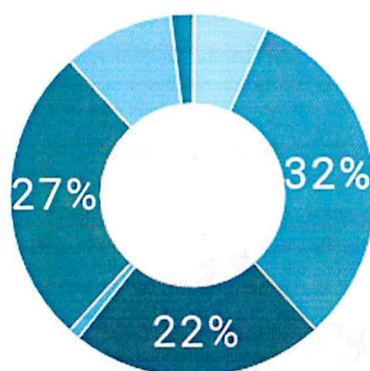


Funding by Grant Year

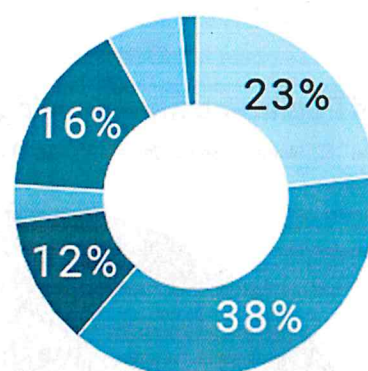
Share of CDBG funds awarded to each objective per program year, 2015-2019.



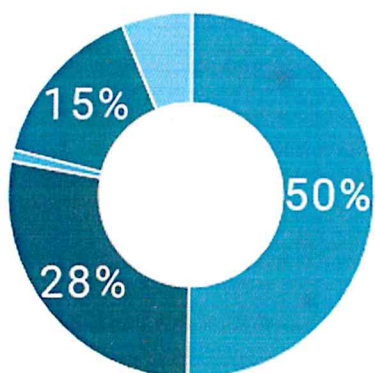
2015
Awards



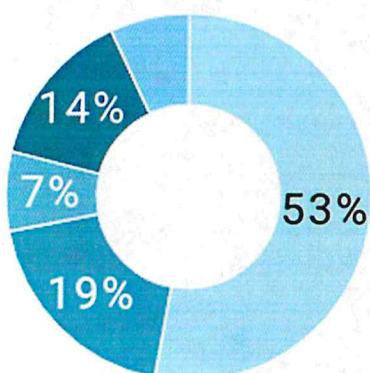
2016
Awards



2017
Awards



2018
Awards



2019
Awards



Community Development Department

Hearing Minutes

Public Hearing to Request Public Input on Community Needs for the 2020 Annual Action Plan and the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

STAFF PRESENT: Jenna Corsiatto (Planner), Kim Lee (Dept Manager), Ben Ehreth (Dept Director)

PUBLIC PRESENT: Tressie Water (Salvation Army), Tanya Smith (Salvation Army), Cody Trom (Bismarck Police Dept), Kari Bachler (Healthy Families), Lauren Bosch (Youthworks)

DATE: February 18, 2020

The meeting was run on an open house format, so there was no official opening. As public joined, they explained interest, their project proposals, and their thoughts on what the community needs.

Tanya and Tessie from the Salvation Army explained that their program is primarily a point of access for the community, and that they came to speak up for homelessness prevention. They also discussed Salvation Army's Pathway of Hope program, which builds a plan to get their clientele away from subsistence. They expressed an interest in looking at funding for a bus voucher program, as well as laundry services.

Cody Trom from the Bismarck Police Department came to find out more information on a potential services project for the Youth Bureau, and to see how that would work with the LMI documentation requirements. The BPD Youth Bureau works with Charles Hall and Youthworks, so there is a potential partnership there. As far as community needs, Cody (as well as Tanya and Tressie) saw a great need for public health funding in Bismarck, in order to free up the police forces and break the detox cycle where a person goes through detox and is then right back on the street using the services of the providers.

Kari Bachler from Healthy Families discussed her program, and how it helps families with mental health and substance abuse issues at risk of child abuse and neglect. They have also started a newer program where they go into jails and prisons to provide counselling services to inmate parents. She agreed with the others on the needs of putting more funding into substance abuse and mental health, and added that getting families connected to services is very important, since when they get out of jail they often don't know where to find those services.

Lauren Bosch of Youthworks introduced himself and his program, and that he provided many of the same programs as the other homeless service providers but to 18-24 year olds, who have an incredibly difficult time finding services. He said that transportation from service provider to service provider is difficult to find, and that duplication of services is a big issue that the Continuum of Care is working on now. Most of those

seated at the table agreed that the Center for Opportunity at the United Way shelter doesn't have enough space for all organizations, and it's difficult to have clients driving all over town wasting money and gas pursuing resources.

All agreed that low income housing, homelessness prevention, mental health, substance abuse, and help with eliminating barriers are all areas that could use funding in the future.



Community Development Department

Hearing Minutes

Community Outreach to Request Public Input on Community Needs for the 2020 Annual Action Plan and the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

STAFF PRESENT: Jenna Corsiatto (Planner)

PUBLIC PRESENT: 150 Citizens Attending the Caramel Roll & Coffee Hour at the Bismarck Senior Center,
315 North 20th Street, Bismarck ND 58501

DATE: February 19, 2020

The meeting was run on an open house format, so there was no official opening. Lisa, of the BCCA, introduced Jenna and the program, Jenna then spoke for a few moments at the podium, and then walked through the room going from table to table asking for input. The following comments were received:

- Bismarck needs more splash pads at the parks, since they're great for the kids and it's too hard to get in and out of pools with grandkids.
 - This will be brought forward to Bismarck Parks and Recreation Department as feedback for future projects they may have in mind.
 - Emailed Randy Bina, Dave Mayer, and Wendy Berg with BPRD on 2/21/2020.
- Please look at Hay Creek between Divide and Rosser, because the walking trail isn't useable in the summer. It gets too overgrown with weeds, the mosquitos get really bad, and the flooding there is getting worse every year.
 - This was discussed with Kim Lee, Planning Manager, after returning to the office. She believes another project is underway along this corridor at this time, as a study was being done in this location last summer. In addition, Bismarck Parks has a trail there, so Jenna will contact them for more information.
 - Emailed Randy Bina, Dave Mayer, and Wendy Berg with BPRD on 2/21/2020.
- Have you spoken with Ducks Unlimited? They are starting a project up, and could use more money.



- The location of Ducks Unlimited is not an LMI area, although an application will be sent to them in case they can find another way to meet that requirement.
- 2/21/2020 – an email was sent to Chris Hildebrandt and Eric Lindstrom of Ducks Unlimited with an application and information on CDBG. Chris responded that he will review to see if this will fit in with their project and will be in contact.
- Bismarck needs more lighting and benches on walking trails. (This suggestion came from multiple people, one person brought up Tom O'Leary, one person brought up around the Senior Center, another brought up walking paths and sidewalks in general).
 - This was brought up with COB planners and will be passed on to BPRD for future project ideas.
 - Emailed Randy Bina, Dave Mayer, and Wendy Berg with BPRD on 2/21/2020.
- It would be nice if there was money to help seniors to move into higher quality apartments and housing.
 - There are multiple programs that assist with monthly rent, security deposit, and Vulnerable Adult Protective Services, although if a senior is already in a home that is deemed acceptable, there isn't a program that will move them into a 'nicer' home.
- Seniors need access to transit for doctor's appointments, because the transit available to them isn't always reliable or customer friendly.
 - MPO states that Bismarck Transit is aware of their customer service issues and is actively working on them. A Bismarck Senior Center rep stated that they are also researching on applying for CDBG funding for a transit program independent of Bismar Transit.
- Bismarck needs more affordable banquet hall rental space, or community rooms, since the places that are available to rent downtown are really just too expensive for families.
 - Passed on to COB planners for future CDBG project funding.
- Homeless housing and housing in general is a big need.
 - This will be included on the survey of needs going out to the community
- Substance abuse should really be on the list.
 - This will be included on the survey of needs going out to the community
- Parking, we need more parking, but not the ramps. The ramps are too hard to get down and too far away.
 - This was brought up to the Planning Department upon return to the office, and will be included on the survey of needs going out to the community.

- Bring Herberger's back to the mall.
 - The mall is a private enterprise, so is beyond the control of this office.
- No more banks or bars downtown.
 - This was brought up to the Planning Department upon return to the office.

*** Proof of Publication ***

State of North Dakota)
) SS:
County of Burleigh)

PUBLIC NOTICE
PUBLIC COMMENT REVIEW PERIOD &
PUBLIC HEARING
FOR DRAFT 2020-2024
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

&
DRAFT PY2020 & 2021 ANNUAL
ACTION PLANS

Before me, a Notary Public for the State of North Dakota personally

appeared Jill Lindsay who being duly sworn, deposes and
says that he (she) is the Clerk of Bismarck Tribune Co., and that the
publication(s) were made through the

Bismarck Tribune on the following dates:

7/12/2021

Signed

Jill Lindsay

CGDB PLANNER - COMM. DEV. PLANNING

Jenna Corsiatto

PO BOX 5503

BISMARCK ND 58506

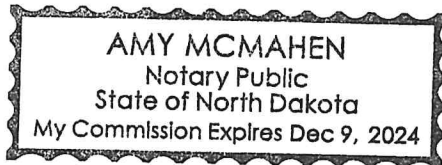
ORDER NUMBER 30669

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of

July 20 21

Amy McMahon

Notary Public in and for the State of North Dakota



Section: Legals

Category: 5380 Public Notices

PUBLISHED ON: 07/12/2021

TOTAL AD COST: 93.96

FILED ON: 7/12/2021

NOTICE is given that a draft of the
2020-2024 Five-Year Consolidated Plan
(ConPlan) for the City of Bismarck, ND
will be available for a 30-day public
comment and review period. The
Five-Year Consolidated Plan includes the
first program year of the Plan (2020). The
2021 Annual Action Plan (AAP) will also
be available for comment concurrent with
the ConPlan. Notice is also given that a
Public Hearing will be held.

The Consolidated Plan examines the
housing and community development
needs and identifies the overall priority
needs in the city. This helps the city rank
the identified needs to create goals and
form a strategic plan. The 2020 & 2021
Annual Action Plans outline proposed
activities to utilize the 2020 and 2021
Community Development Block Grant
(CDBG) funding, from the U.S. Depart-
ment of Housing and Urban Development
(HUD), estimated to be \$406,459 in 2020
and \$410,531 in 2021. The City of
Bismarck's 2020 program year began on
June 1, 2020, but allocation of funding
was delayed because of COVID-19. The
2021 program year began on June 1,
2021 and ends on May 31, 2022. CDBG
funds may be spent on activities related to
housing, neighborhood improvements,
public services, economic development,
and public facilities.

Written 30-Day Comment Period: The
2020-2024 ConPlan, including the 2020
AAP, and the 2021 AAP written public
comment period runs from July 12
through August 11, 2021. Both the draft
ConPlan and the 2021 AAP are available
online at <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1041/HUD-Grant-Programs>, or the City of
Bismarck Community Development De-
partment, 221 N. 5th St., Bismarck, ND,
58501. Written comments may be
submitted to the CDBG Office at
planning@bismarcknd.gov or delivered to
the Community Development Department.
To use the TDD/TTY system, call the 711
state relay to reach the CDBG Office at
701-355-1847. For additional information
and comment opportunities please visit
<https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1041/HUD-Grant-Programs>.

Public Comment: A public hearing will be
held at the Community Development
Department in the David Blackstead
Meeting Room (second floor of 221 N. 5th
St., Bismarck) on August 12, 2021, at
5:15pm. Comments will be accepted
regarding the 2020-2024 ConPlan and the
AAPs. If you would like to attend this
public hearing virtually, please provide
your e-mail address and contact
information to planning@bismarcknd.gov
at least one business day before the
meeting. To request accommodations
under the Americans with Disabilities Act
to attend or participate in any public
meeting, and/or to obtain this notice in
alternate formats, contact the Planning
Department at 701-355-1840 as soon as
possible before the meeting.

7/12-30669

**Bismarck 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan
Public Comments/Responses**

Bismarck

2020 CDBG COMMENTS

Problem First, to alleviate the poverty in the midst of plenty, our
must, there is a need to address issues that threaten
the life and public health of the Bismarck Communities
with respect to housing needs.
The continuous skyrocketed prices of apartments, houses and
homes in the Bismarck currently affects the productivity
and turnover of labor forces as more and more people
are displaced to due no accommodation or the price is high.

Solution The Bismarck Community development Department must
regulate and scrutinize the prices of apartments, houses and
homes to favor its community. These laws must be put in
place to checkmate the unscrupulous attitude of some landlords
and Park administrators to address the housing needs of the
people.

Bismarck

2020 CDBG COMMENTS

- ② The HUD funds will not address the problem of housing if employers are not paying higher wages and Landlord continues to hike the prices of accommodation. There is a saying "where there is no law, the people act anyhow". The housing laws of the communities must be readdressed to favour potential and future tenants and buyers. This would help the migration of the Bismarck Communities from ~~the~~ the cities to ~~more~~ less expensive places.

Bismarck

2020 CDBG COMMENTS

Faster help with housing B.C.S.S. does help but it is often too late by the time they get through the red tape.

L.S.S. has been a big help to us, where we currently live. They are still a business if we don't get a little help with rent until spring when I go back to work we could be homeless again. myself, girlfriend & 3 children.

From: [Jenna Corsiatto](#)
To: [Wendy Berg \(wberg@bisparks.org\)](#); [David Mayer \(dmayer@bisparks.org\)](#); [Randy Bina \(rbina@bisparks.org\)](#)
Subject: CDBG public outreach
Date: Friday, February 21, 2020 10:32:00 AM

Good morning Randy, Dave, and Wendy,

I recently went to the Bismarck Senior Center to gather feedback on the CDBG program, and as a part of this I'm supposed report on what I did with the comments I collected.

Considering how many I received that tied directly with BPRD projects, at this moment in time I'll pass on the comments, and then keep them in mind for any future projects we do with CDBG funds.

- One person was very happy with the new splash pad, and hoped that more would be built around town, as it's too hard for seniors to climb in and out of pools with grandchildren.
- Several asked for more lighting around BPRD walking trails. Tom O'Leary was specifically brought up, but walking paths in general kept being brought up, as well as more benches in closer intervals.
- A comment was made that the Hay Creek Greenway between Divide and Rosser isn't useable most of the summer due to trail overgrowth and mosquitoes. He was also concerned about the flooding, although I believe there was recently a study in that corridor, so I will do some more checking in the office to find out what the next stages are.

No response is necessary to these, as I'm just passing these on for your information.

I will soon be sending out the Bismarck Resident's Survey for CDBG and the Consolidated Plan, and I would very much appreciate if you could pass that on to your contacts. We need as much input as possible to make this a successful effort.

Thank you,

Jenna Corsiatto, Planner
Community Development Department
City of Bismarck
221 N 5th Street
PO Box 5503
Bismarck, ND 58506-5503
Phone: (701) 355-1847
jcorsiatto@bismarcknd.gov



Website: www.bismarcknd.gov

Facebook: www.facebook.com/bismarcknd.gov | Twitter: www.twitter.com/BismarckNDGov

Jenna Corsiatto

From: Chris Hildebrandt <childebrandt@ducks.org>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 9:41 AM
To: Jenna Corsiatto; Eric Lindstrom
Subject: RE: CDBG 2020

Thank you for sharing this opportunity Jenna. We will take a look at the resources you provided and see if there is a potential fit for our park project. We appreciate your proactive approach to this and reaching out to us. We'll be in touch with any questions. Have a nice weekend,
Chris

CHRIS M. HILDEBRANDT

Director of Development - Montana/North Dakota/Wyoming

15 Isaiah Trail, Belgrade, MT 59714

406-203-2503

childebrandt@ducks.org

www.ducks.org



Ducks Unlimited conserves, restores, and manages North America's wetlands and associated habitats to fill the skies with waterfowl today, tomorrow, and forever! These habitats also benefit other wildlife and people.

From: Jenna Corsiatto <jcorsiatto@bismarcknd.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 8:27 AM
To: Eric Lindstrom <elindstrom@ducks.org>; Chris Hildebrandt <childebrandt@ducks.org>
Subject: CDBG 2020

Good morning,

At a recent public hearing, a citizen asked me to contact Ducks Unlimited about applying for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. I don't believe Ducks Unlimited would qualify for funding under a Low to Moderate Income *location* benefit (I've attached our Bismarck LMI Area map for clarification), however if there were plans for any activities or services that were going to benefit LMI citizens, or if there were structures or infrastructure planned that would specifically benefit the LMI community, that could potentially qualify.

I've attached the CDBG application in both Word and PDF format, and below you can find the original email that was sent out with more information on the program. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Jenna Corsiatto, Planner

From: Jenna Corsiatto
Sent: Thursday, February 6, 2020 8:07 AM
Subject: CDBG 2020 and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

Good morning,

It's time once again to submit proposals for funding from the City of Bismarck's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. We do not yet know what our allocation will be, but we are anticipating approximately \$375,000.

All CDBG projects must benefit principally low- to moderate-income persons, eliminate slum and blight, or address an urgent concern that threatens life or health. The funds would likely be available next fall. The application is attached to this email (in both Word and PDF, feel free to handwrite or type), and must be signed and returned to the Community Development office by **5pm on March 31, 2020**. In-depth guidelines on the program can be found by following this [link](#).

Technical assistance is available, so please reply with any questions. This is especially important if this is your first application or if you are uncertain about a project's eligibility.

In addition, the City of Bismarck is seeking input from organizations that provide services to residents, especially those focused on the needs of the homeless, people with disabilities, veterans, the elderly, and youth, in order to form our Consolidated Plan. We invite all interested parties to come let us know how they would like to see CDBG funds be spent over the next five years, as well as give input for the 2020 Annual Action Plan. We will be holding an open house on February 18th from 4pm-6pm at the City-County Office Building in the First Floor Conference Room, with a public hearing to start at 5:00 pm. If you are unable to attend, please leave a comment [here](#).

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency using TTY/TTD equipment via 711/TDD, the ND Relay Service at 1-800-366-6888/TTY or 1-800-435-8590/Spanish. For more information, contact the Community Development office at 701-355-1840. The City-County Office Building is accessible to ADA and by transit.

Please share this email with any possible interested parties, as this is a program that really does help build our community.

Thank you for your participation!

Jenna Corsiatto, Planner
Community Development Department
City of Bismarck
221 N 5th Street
PO Box 5503
Bismarck, ND 58506-5503
Phone: (701) 355-1847
jcorsiatto@bismarcknd.gov



Jenna Corsiatto

From: Jenna Corsiatto
Sent: Friday, February 21, 2020 9:27 AM
To: elindstrom@ducks.org; childebrandt@ducks.org
Subject: CDBG 2020
Attachments: Application-CDBG20.doc; Application-CDBG20.pdf; LMI Areas 2011-2015.pdf

Good morning,

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Community Development Department | City of Bismarck
(701) 355-1847

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Please share this email with any possible interested parties, as this is a program that really does help build our community.

Thank you for your participation!

Jenna Corsiatto, Planner

Community Development Department
City of Bismarck
221 N 5th Street
PO Box 5503
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Phone: (701) 355-1847
jcorsiatto@bismarcknd.gov



Website: www.bismarcknd.gov

Facebook: www.facebook.com/bismarcknd.gov | Twitter: www.twitter.com/BismarckNDGov

This e-mail, including attachments, is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. 2510 et seq., may be confidential, or may contain confidential material. It is intended for use only by the person(s) to whom it is directed. If you are not the intended recipient and/or received it in error, you should (1) reply by e-mail to the sender; (2) delete this e-mail, including deletion of all associated text files from all storage locations including individual and network storage devices; and (3) refrain from disseminating or copying this communication. The media in which any electronic data files are transmitted can deteriorate over time and under various conditions. The City does not warrant the accuracy of any information contained in electronic data files transmitted by e-mail.

City of Bismarck

Draft Citizen Participation Plan

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a federal grant through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The primary objective of CDBG is the development of viable communities by the provision of decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. In order to define what is needed to develop a suitable living environment, HUD and the City of Bismarck request the input of the public during the process to determine priorities for the CDBG program and to select projects to be funded by CDBG.

Purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan

The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to set forth the policies and procedures by which the City will encourage citizens to participate in the development of the CDBG strategic plans and the use of the grant funding. The City of Bismarck will follow its Citizen Participation Plan, as long as the requirements for citizen participation do not restrict the responsibility or authority of the City to develop and execute its Consolidated Plan.

Background

The City of Bismarck became an entitlement jurisdiction in 1990 for the CDBG program. As an entitlement jurisdiction, the City receives CDBG funding directly from HUD and administers the grant, including ensuring the funds are used according to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the associated plans, reports and certifications are completed on time and accurately.

Each entitlement jurisdiction must complete a Consolidated Plan at least once every five years (24 CFR § 91.15). The Consolidated Plan is a strategic plan that examines the housing and community development needs of a jurisdiction, sets priorities for HUD grant monies and establishes an action plan for meeting current and future needs. Each Consolidated Plan is also required to have a strategy for citizen participation in the Consolidated Planning process (24 CFR Part 91.105). The City of Bismarck's last Consolidated Plan covered the program years 2015- 2019.

HUD requires an entitlement jurisdiction to submit an Annual Action Plan each year to receive the CDBG funding (24 CFR § 91.15). The Annual Action Plan serves as the City's application to HUD for the following year's CDBG funding and includes the projects that the entitlement jurisdiction desires to fund. The Plan also outlines the tasks and objectives that will be accomplished during the program year and includes sections that describe the public participation process, how other resources will be leveraged, and how the City plans to address barriers to affordable housing, fair housing and homelessness. The City's CDBG program year begins June 1 and ends May 31.

At the end of each CDBG program year, the City creates the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), which reviews the progress the City has made in carrying out the priorities in the Consolidated Plan. The report includes a description of the resources made available, the investment of the resources, the distribution and location of investments, per 24 CFR § 91.520. This report must be submitted to HUD within 90 days of the end of the program year.

The City of Bismarck also receives HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds through the State of North Dakota. The citizen participation requirements for the HOME funds are outlined under the North Dakota Department of Commerce's Citizen Participation Plan and all public participation is conducted through this lead agency.

Contact

The Community Development Department - Planning Division is the designated lead agency in the development of Bismarck's Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER and Citizen Participation Plan for CDBG. This division resides within the City of Bismarck. Any comments or questions regarding the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER or the CDBG program can be sent to:

City of Bismarck
Community Development Department
PO Box 5503
Bismarck, ND 5806-5503
planning@bismarcknd.gov

Information can also be found at <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/1041/HUD-Grant-Programs>

Public Participation

The City of Bismarck strives to involve citizens, public agencies, and other impacted parties in the process of setting priorities for the use of CDBG funds and identifying community needs. Since the national objectives of the grant are to benefit low and moderate income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community need, emphasis is placed on involving low and moderate income people, particularly those living in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used. Also, the City encourages participation from organizations that provide services to residents, especially those focused on the needs of the homeless, people with disabilities, veterans, the elderly, and youth. However, the City invites any interested parties to attend community meetings on CDBG and makes available the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, CAPER and any substantial amendment to these Plans before the City submits these documents to HUD.

Community Meetings

Community meetings may be held, as necessary, to communicate information regarding a CDBG project or projects or to obtain feedback from low and moderate income residents or those that serve these populations in Bismarck. Community meetings will be held in locations that are American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant, when available. If residents require special assistance for community meetings for physical, visual, or language impairments, as well as for alternative format/language assistance, they should contact the Community Development Department – Planning Division at 701-355-1840 during operating hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at least eight hours in advance of the scheduled meeting.

Public Comment Period

- a. The City will hold a 30-day public comment period for the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan and any substantial amendment(s) to these plans.
- b. For the CAPER, the City will hold a public comment period of not less than 15 days to receive comments from citizens on this report.
- c. The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally during the public comment period in the preparation of the Plans, reports and substantial amendments.

Public Hearings

- a. Bismarck will hold a minimum of two public hearings during each funding year, per 24 CFR § 91.105. The hearings will be held at two different stages of the program year and together, the hearings will address housing and community development needs, development of proposed activities, and review of program performance.
- b. The City will hold one public hearing to obtain the views of citizens on the proposed Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan (24 CFR § 91.105). This hearing will be held after the public comment period. The second public hearing could be held for a substantial amendment or for the CAPER. Other public hearings may be held, as necessary. There will be a public comment period before each of these public hearings.
- c. A summary of the comments received during the public comment period and at public hearings will be summarized and attached to the strategic plans and reports. The comments could influence the City to adjust the priorities or projects in the current or future Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan. Any adjustments would be approved by the City Commission.
- d. All public hearings will be held at a location that is accessible to persons with disabilities and to public transportation.
- e. If residents require special assistance for public hearings, they should contact the Community Development Department – Planning Division at 701-355-1840 during operating hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at least one business day in advance of the scheduled public hearing.
- f. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities or limited English proficiency using TTY/TTD equipment via TDD/TTY via 711/TDD, the ND Relay Service at 1-800-366-6888/TTY or 1-800-435-8590/Spanish.
- g. The Community Development Department will make every reasonable effort to publish notice of public hearings in the official newspaper of the City of Bismarck, at least fifteen days in advance.

Notice of Public Hearings and Community Meetings

It is the policy of the City of Bismarck to give residents reasonable and timely notice of meetings and access to materials related to the City's use of CDBG funds.

- a. Notice of all public comment periods will be published as advertisements in the official newspaper of the City of Bismarck, beginning on or prior to the first day of the public comment period. The public hearing date, time and location will be listed in the newspaper notice with the public comment period. The public hearing will also be posted on the City's website (<https://www.bismarcknd.gov/>).
- b. Whenever reasonable, every attempt will be made to give fifteen days' notice will prior to a public hearing.
- c. Information that may be reviewed at community meetings and public hearings includes, but is not limited to:
 - i. Amount of grant funding and program income anticipated in the coming year.
 - ii. Range of activities that may be undertaken.
 - iii. Estimated amount of grant funding and program income proposed to be used for activities that will benefit low and moderate income persons.
 - iv. Any proposed activities likely to result in displacement and the City of Bismarck's plan for minimizing displacement.

Application Process for CDBG-Eligible Organizations

- a. The City will accept applications annually from CDBG-eligible organizations, including housing service providers, nonprofit organizations, and City departments. Information on the process will be available at <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/>. The timeframe for intake of applications will be emailed to eligible agencies that have requested the information and posted on the City's website and/or in the official newspaper of the City of Bismarck. The City also has the option to solicit additional applications in the event that more funding becomes available or it is determined that additional projects are necessary to meet the community needs.
- b. Applications or a summary of projects may be placed on the City's website during the public comment period.
- c. City staff may conduct an application workshop and/or provide technical assistance to allow applicants to ask specific questions about the grant or potential projects.
- d. Applicants may request one-on-one technical assistance session with City CDBG staff. The City will make a good faith effort to see that reasonable requests for technical assistance are responded to in a timely manner. Reasonable requests are those made more than a week in advance of the application deadline and are requests referring to assistance with completing the application.

Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated or Annual Action Plans

A "Substantial Change" to the Consolidated or Annual Action Plans is defined by the City of Bismarck to be:

- a. A change in the allocation priorities or goals identified in the Consolidated Plan; or
- b. A change in the method of distributing funds (i.e. application process, selection criteria for projects, etc.); or
- c. A proposed new project for the program year; or
- d. A change in the purpose, scope, location, or type of beneficiaries of a project to such an extent that it can no longer reasonably be construed as the activity reviewed by the public and approved by the City Commission.

All other minor changes to the Plan will be considered informal amendments and will be noted in the Effective Date and Amendments section of this document. Examples may include, but are not limited to, updates to contact information, the modes of outreach utilized, City policies referenced in this Plan that are amended, clarifications of terms used in the document and applicable CFR's referenced in the Plan that are amended and do not substantially change the information included in the Plan.

Expedited Procedures in Times of Public Health Emergencies or Disasters as Defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to Draft or Amend Consolidated Plans and Citizen Participation Plans

In response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the City of Bismarck is amending its Citizen Participation Plan, to promote and support "social distancing" while continuing to offer the public an opportunity to provide valuable citizen input and insight into the policies, and procedures of the Planning Department, particularly as it relates to the administration and implementation of its federal programs. The following process will be used to solicit citizen participation and input into any programmatic amendments necessary to quickly and effectively administer federal funding made available either directly or indirectly as a result of the COVID19 Pandemic.

Effective April 28, 2020, consistent with the Mega-Waiver issued by HUD on March 31, 2020, and for a period ending June 30, 2021, community input prior to drafting a substantial amendment to any plan will be waived, including but not limited to an approved consolidated plan or annual action plan concerning the proposed uses of CDBG and HOME funds.

Staff will prepare an amendment to any respective plan, where applicable, and the amendment shall include a discussion of the amount of assistance the City expects to receive, the range of activities it will undertake with this assistance, and, to the extent possible, the benefit to low and moderate income people of these proposed activities.

The Amendment will be posted in a prominent place on the Planning Department's website, along with a notice identifying the availability of the amendment. The Notice will include the opportunity to provide electronic comment for a period of not less than five days and information on participation in a "virtual public hearing". As part of the Notice, the City will provide information on how citizens who have special needs may obtain the Amendment in a form which is accessible to them.

Such Notice will be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

Any comments received, either at the virtual public hearing or during the public comment period will be considered by the City before the final amended action plan is submitted to HUD. A summary of the comments and the City's responses will be an attachment to the final amended action plan.

The procedures and actions discussed above will constitute the City's citizen participation plan for any substantial amendments, which may need to be made in the course of the program year. A "substantial amendment" to the plan is one which implements a change the use and/or method of distributing those funds.

This amended Citizen Participation Plan will itself be made available to the public for a five-day public comment period prior to implementation, and any interest groups may review and comment accordingly

Public Access to Records

The City of Bismarck will provide all interested parties with reasonable and timely access to information and records related to the City's CDBG program. The current Plans and CAPER will be posted online at <https://www.bismarcknd.gov/>.

Complaints and Grievances

It is the policy of the City of Bismarck to take reasonable steps to address concerns expressed by citizens and to respond to any formal complaints or grievances in a timely manner.

- a. Citizens should bring any concerns they may have regarding the CDBG program, Plans, policies or projects to the attention of the City of Bismarck, Community Development Department – Planning Division, 701-355-1840, planning@bismarcknd.gov.
- b. Unresolved issues, complaints, or grievances may be formally submitted to the City Administrator. The grievance and/or request must be in writing and legible; typed correspondence is strongly urged.
 - i. The letter/email must be signed, dated, and indicate if the correspondent is representing his/her personal concerns or those of a larger group, in which case, the name and description of the group must be stated.
 - ii. The letter/email must contain contact information including the person or organization's name, address, phone number, email address, and, if the organization has a fax, the fax number.
 - iii. The letter/email must clearly identify the specific complaint or grievance and should state what corrective action is being sought.

- iv. b. Unresolved issues, complaints, or grievances may be formally submitted to the City Administrator. The grievance and/or request must be in writing and legible; typed correspondence is strongly urged.
- c. It is anticipated that most concerns can be addressed through direct conversation. Should a written response be requested, the City will provide timely written answers to letters/emails that follow the guidelines listed in (b) above. The time required to respond may vary depending upon the nature and complexity of the specific complaint. Where practicable, written answers will be provided within 15 working days of the receipt of the written complaint.

Certifying Officers

For the CDBG program, the City of Bismarck's primary elected official/certifying officer is the Mayor. The Mayor will sign documents and HUD forms that will have a legal or financial impact to the CDBG program or the City of Bismarck, and those that have been approved through a public participation process.

The Mayor can delegate the administrative authority to the department heads in certain matters, to ensure the smooth and timely flow of information and documentation within and between the City, its employees, applicants for employment, contractors, suppliers, and outside service providers. In an effort to ensure the City meets the timing requirements of the CDBG program, the Mayor may direct the City Administrator or the Community Development Director to sign CDBG forms and documents on behalf of Mayor. For example, administrative forms and certification will be signed by the Community Development Director.

Effective Date and Amendments

1. This City of Bismarck Citizen Participation Plan was approved on February 11, 2020 by the Bismarck City Commission. The Plan may be amended as necessary. It is recommended that this Plan is reviewed when creating a new Consolidated Plan.
2. An Administrative Amendment to this Citizen Participation Plan was proposed to be added on April 28, 2020. This amendment clarifies temporary processes and procedures in due to HUD regulatory updates.



Home, Together: Bismarck-Mandan

Plan to Prevent & End Homelessness

2019-2023

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Introduction

Bismarck-Mandan Steering Committee

Abused Adult Resource Center:	Michelle Erickson, Executive Director
Bismarck-Burleigh Public Health:	Renae Moch, MBA, FACMPE, Public Health Director
Burleigh County Housing Authority:	Dwight Barden, Executive Director
City of Bismarck:	Nancy Guy, Commissioner
Custer Health:	Jodie Fetsch, RN, Director of Nursing
Native American Development Center:	Lorraine Davis, Executive Director
ND Department of Commerce:	Shantel Dewald, CDBG/HOME Program Administrator
ND Housing & Finance Agency:	Kay Ver Helst, Director of Public Affairs
	Jennifer Henderson, Director Planning/Housing
Youthworks:	Mark Heinert, Program Manager
United Way Emergency Shelter:	Jena Gullo, Executive Director

This steering committee would like to thank the people from the Bismarck-Mandan area including organizations, community volunteers, advocates and many others, who provided their time and expertise to ensure this plan reflects a diversity of perspectives.

Home.

The only true end to homelessness is a safe and stable place to call home. Housing is a fundamental human need that lays the foundation for success in every aspect of life.

Home enables everyone to have a solid foundation to pursue opportunities. Having a home provides people with a better chance to succeed in school and at work. It also allows individuals to take care of their health, build strong families, and give back to their communities.

Unfortunately, far too many people experience homelessness in our area, limiting their ability to pursue these opportunities.



Together, Bismarck-Mandan.

The causes of homelessness are complex, and the solutions are going to take the entire Bismarck-Mandan community working together to achieve success. Thriving communities need enough housing that's affordable for people across a full spectrum of incomes, from young adults just starting out to seniors wanting to spend their remaining years aging in place.

Quality educational and career opportunities, child care, health care, substance abuse and mental health services, and aging services can help individuals and families build strong social networks and strengthen overall well-being. These services, in addition to federal, state, and local programs, must be well-coordinated with the business, philanthropic, and faith communities that can supplement and enhance them.



A community-wide coordinated approach to delivering services, housing and programs is ongoing in the Bismarck-Mandan community. Efforts will continue to be strategic and data-driven to make informed decisions that effectively allocate resources, services and programs to best address those experiencing homelessness in this area.

Types of Homelessness

According to the National Coalition for the Homeless, there are three types of homelessness: chronic, transitional, and episodic.

These types can be defined as follows:

Chronic Homelessness

- Chronically homeless persons are likely to be established in the shelter system and consider sheltering long-term housing rather than an emergency arrangement. These individuals are likely to be older, often the “hard-core unemployed”, suffering from disabilities and substance abuse issues. Chronically homeless persons represent a far smaller proportion of the population compared to the transitionally homeless. People experiencing chronic homelessness are particularly vulnerable because they disproportionately live in unsheltered locations and have one or more disabilities.

Transitional Homelessness

- Transitionally homeless individuals generally enter the shelter system for only one stay and for a short period of time. These individuals are likely to be younger members of the insecurely housed population and have become homeless due to a catastrophic life event. Likely they’ve been forced to spend a short time in a homeless shelter before making a transition into more stable housing. Over time, transitionally homeless individuals will account for the majority of the homeless population.

Episodic Homelessness

- Those who frequently transfer in and out of homelessness are known as episodically homeless. They are most likely to be young, but unlike those in transitional homelessness, episodically homeless individuals often are chronically unemployed and experience medical, mental health, and substance abuse issues.



Community Statistics

Because of methodological and financial constraints, most studies are limited to counting people in shelters or on the street. While there are efforts underway to better reflect accurate numbers for the homeless population, data continues to be difficult to obtain and often inaccurate in true representation of the immense need for homeless services in the Bismarck-Mandan community.

Staff employed by the local access points for persons experiencing homelessness in Bismarck-Mandan enter data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

HMIS data from January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

**Please note: During this reporting period United Way opened an emergency shelter for men, women and children. United Way began entering data into HMIS on July 1, 2018.*

Total unduplicated clients served in Bismarck-Mandan = 1,019

Number of adults (age 18 or over) = 715 (70%)

Number of children under age 18 = 373 (29%)

Number of veterans = 47 (5%)

Number of chronically homeless = 80 (8%)

Homelessness by Race:

48% White

31% American Indian/Alaskan Native

10% Black or African American

9% Multiple Races

Burleigh County continues to have the highest American Indian population of any non-reservation county in North Dakota. We continue to see a need for services for the American Indian population in the Bismarck-Mandan community. Historically, 50% of the clients at the Abused Adult Resource Center (ARRC) emergency shelter are American Indian women. United Way's Emergency Shelter reports 33% of clients sheltered there are American Indian.

Youthworks reports the following statistics for runaway and homeless youth they serve:

43% American Indian

36% Former Foster Youth

28% Former Correctional Youth

57% of Youth Have Behavioral Health Issues

10% are LGBTQ+

11% have been Trafficked

As of June 1 2019, there were 507 children in the Bismarck Public School system identified as homeless, this includes children ages 0-5 in addition to school aged children.

The good news is that we continue to move forward with the support of local government and the private sector and are making progress implementing best practices and building the coordinated responses necessary to reduce and ultimately end homelessness in the Bismarck-Mandan area.

Together, We Are Making Progress



The Bismarck-Mandan community is focused more than ever to find a solution to end homelessness. In October 2017, the only emergency homeless shelter closed. Since then organizations have come together and continue to break down silos to collaborate in new ways. United Way began providing emergency shelter in October 2017 for men, women and children experiencing homelessness and has sustained operations to date. The Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People has made efforts to revamp the coalition to enhance partnerships in the community embracing “Housing First” practices to assist people in finding the stability of “home”. They have recently completed a strategic planning process to realign and restructure themselves to best approach homeless needs in this area.

The Bismarck-Mandan community has transitioned from a single-point of entry to multiple points of entry for persons experiencing homelessness to access services. With multiple points of access, people who need help are identified quickly, their needs and strengths are assessed, and they can be matched to the appropriate local housing services and social supports they need. This coordinated effort, Coordinated Access, Referral and Evaluation System (CARES) provides referrals within the entire state of North Dakota.

The access points identified in our community are as follows:

Abused Adult Resource Center - *Victims of domestic violence.*
218 W Broadway Avenue, Bismarck, ND

Community Action Program - *Rent/utility assistance/emergency food/household items.*
2105 Lee Avenue, Bismarck, ND (Must start here if homeless veteran seeking SSVF.)

Native American Development Center - *Housing, consumer finance, peer support, development, culture, advocacy and policy for Native Americans.*
205 N 24th Street, Bismarck, ND

Salvation Army - *Emergency food, rent/utility assistance.*
601 S Washington Street, Bismarck, ND

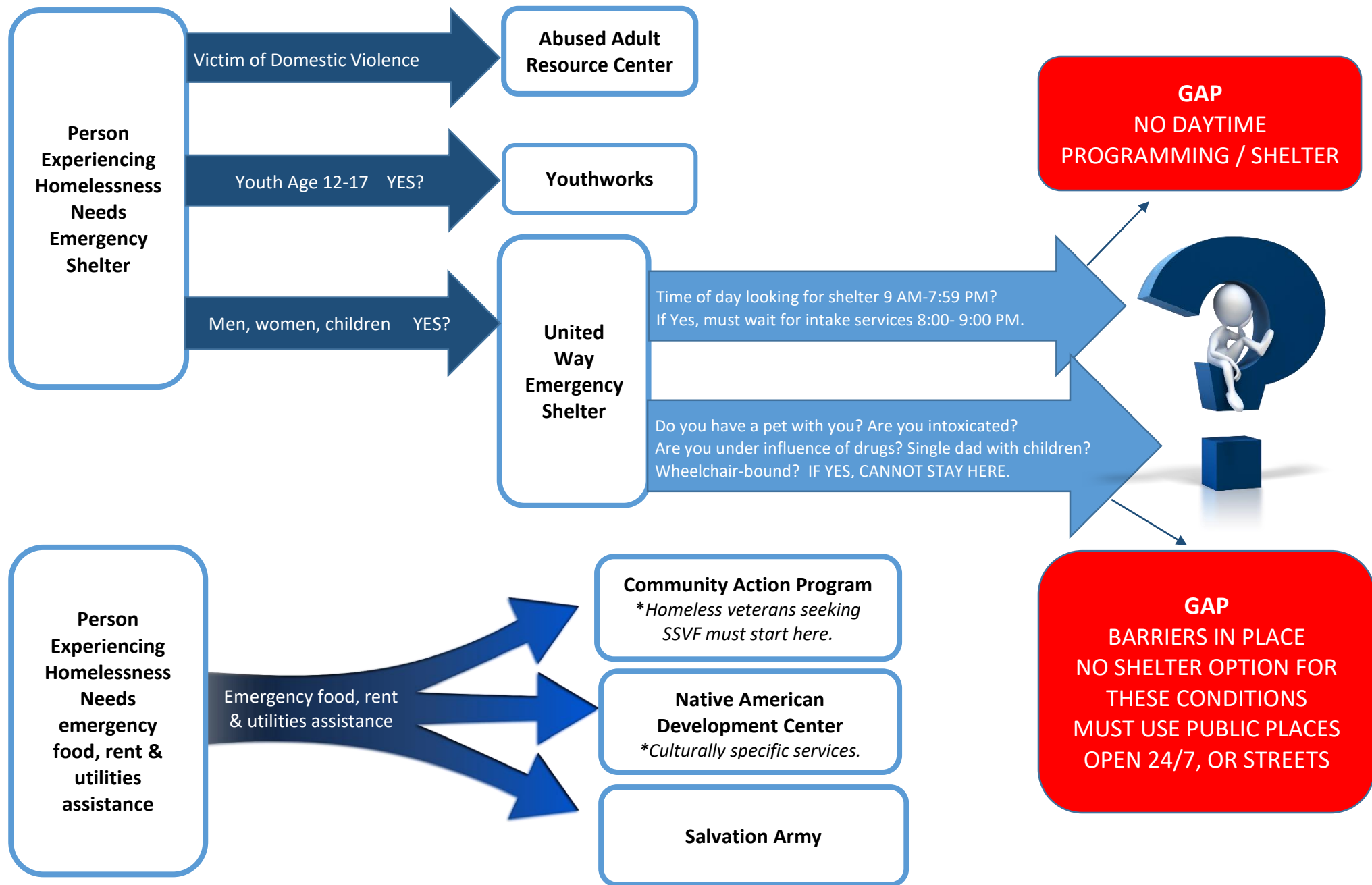
United Way Emergency Shelter - *Emergency shelter for men, women and children.*
114 N 3rd St, Bismarck, ND

Youthworks - *Emergency Shelter to Ages 12-17, Transitional Housing to ages 18-21*
217 W Rosser Avenue, Bismarck, ND

Homeless Access Points in Bismarck-Mandan

If you are homeless you **MUST** start at one of these access points.

Other community resources may be available with referrals provided after checking in at the appropriate access point.



The Continuum of Care

In many communities across the country a linear model exists where people experiencing homelessness are expected to progress through four levels of care (See Figure 1).

The reality is much more complicated than this (See Figure 2) and someone experiencing homelessness can be placed directly into permanent housing with support services rather than taking up critical emergency shelter space. This is why the role of “intake and assessment” has increased in importance over the past few years.

Figure 1.

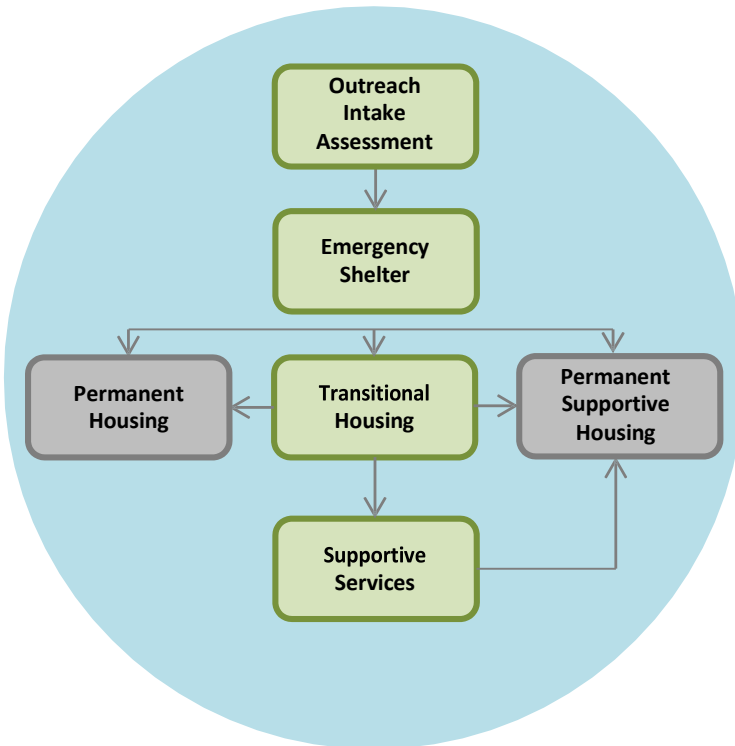
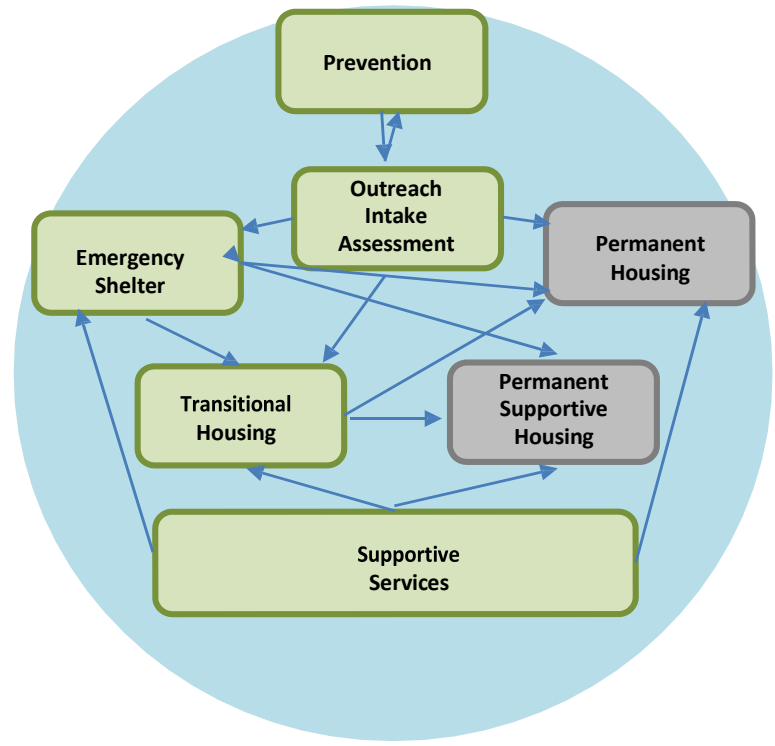


Figure 2.



The Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People continues to promote the evidence-based practice “Housing First” model. This model takes a consumer-based approach in supporting client’s needs and encouraging clients to create and implement their own goals while immediately housing clients with no preconditions (except complying with a standard lease agreement).

Research has shown that “Housing First” programs increase housing stability for clients served, are more cost effective compared to traditional services that impose sobriety perquisites to housing and increase client utilization of other supportive services.

In the Bismarck-Mandan community, the process for individuals experiencing homelessness can be complex (see Figure 3). Navigating the system can be challenging and there is room for improvement in the process for those seeking assistance.

The Path Home

While our progress is promising, we know we have much more work to do, and many challenges to face together. The steering committee for Bismarck-Mandan's Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness and members of the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People identified gaps in the community. Areas of concern will be addressed through strategies identified in this plan.



Gaps have been identified as follows:

- Lack of family housing, keeping family members sheltered together if different gender
- No low barrier shelter, shelter for those under the influence of drugs and or alcohol
- Lack of 24/7 access to sheltering and supportive services
- No community detox facility
- No mobile crisis unit for mental health issues
- No daytime drop-in-center for homeless to access services
- Need for additional case management services to support housing stability
- Access to behavioral health treatment and services
- Adults discharged from prison/jail/correctional facilities into homelessness
- Youth discharged from correctional facilities or foster care into homelessness
- Individuals discharged from hospitals and/or treatment centers into homelessness
- Data collection – accurate reporting/multiple access points vs. single point of entry
- Shortage of accessible affordable housing units/permanent supportive housing units
- No transitional housing
- Lack of affordable daycare options
- Lack of supports/services for unaccompanied youth ages 19-24 experiencing homelessness in school system
- Transportation issues
- Limited assistance in paying for phone service, medications/prescriptions
- Hunger

These are difficult challenges, but momentum is on our side. The development of this plan provides a road map for us to show where we are going and how we are going to get there.

Defining Success

This community must have a systemic response in place that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible, or if it can't be prevented, it is a rare, brief, and one-time experience. That means that this community must have the capacity to:

- Quickly identify and engage people at risk of and experiencing homelessness.
- Intervene to prevent people from losing their housing and divert people from entering the homelessness services system.
- Provide people with immediate access to shelter and crisis services without barriers to entry if homelessness does occur.
- Quickly connect people experiencing homelessness to housing assistance and services tailored to their unique needs and strengths to help them achieve and maintain stable housing.

Measuring Progress

To drive and track progress we will focus on changes in the following key measures:

- **Number of People Experiencing Homelessness at a Point-in-Time**

The number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness at a point in time in the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, including Veterans, people experiencing chronic homelessness, families with children, unaccompanied youth, and all individuals. The Point-in-Time count is a federal requirement of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

HUD uses information from the local PIT counts, among other data sources, in the congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). This report is meant to inform Congress about the number of people experiencing homelessness in the United States and the effectiveness of HUD's programs and policies in decreasing those numbers.

The PIT count is the only measure that enumerates people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in addition to those who are sheltered. Despite its flaws, the annual PIT count results in the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in the United States from which progress can be measured.

- **Number of People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness**

The number of people, including Veterans, experiencing chronic homelessness, families with children, unaccompanied youth, and all individuals, spending time in emergency shelter and transitional housing annually.

- **Number of Youth Experiencing Homelessness**

The number of children and youth, including both students in families and unaccompanied students, identified as experiencing homelessness at some point during the school year.



Goals & Objectives

This plan is focused on strategies that will support the Bismarck-Mandan communities to make homelessness a rare, brief, and one-time experience and sustain that success once achieved.

GOAL #1: Ensure homelessness is a rare experience.

Objective 1.1: By July 2019 the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will identify unmet social health needs in the Bismarck-Mandan community.

Objective 1.2: By December 2023 the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will work collaboratively to build lasting systems addressing unmet social health needs in the Bismarck-Mandan Community.

Objective 1.3: By December 2023, the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will increase capacity and strengthen practices to prevent housing crises and homelessness.

GOAL #2: Ensure homelessness is a brief experience.

Objective 2.1: By December 2023, the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will identify and engage all people experiencing homelessness as quickly as possible through utilization of multiple access points in the Bismarck-Mandan Community.

Objective 2.3: By December 2023, the Bismarck-Mandan community will strengthen current coordinated entry to standardize assessment and prioritization processes and streamline connections to housing and services through utilization of HMIS.

Objective 2.2: By December 2023, the Bismarck-Mandan community will provide immediate access to low-barrier emergency shelter or other temporary accommodation to all who need it.

Objective 2.4: By December 2023, the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will assist people to move swiftly into permanent housing with appropriate and person-centered services

GOAL #3: Ensure homelessness is a one-time experience.

Objective 3.1: By December 2023, the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People will prevent returns to homelessness through connections to adequate services and opportunities through the efforts of local service providers.

Appendix A ~ 2008-2018 Progress Report

PROGRESS REPORT: Bismarck-Mandan 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness 2008-2018



Progress report completed by: Renae Moch, MBA, FACMPE
Director, Bismarck-Burleigh Public Health with assistance from the
Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People

Summary: Update on Bismarck-Mandan 10-year Plan to End Long-term Homelessness

Success Defined in 2008

Our community will successfully end long-term homelessness assuming the program that is developed is attractive to and adopted by the long-term homeless population. This isn't a situation where we can mandate change, people must choose to go down a different path than any taken before.

The cities of Bismarck and Mandan will identify success by three measurements:

1. The number of long-term homeless individuals & families living in the Bismarck-Mandan area will decline & essentially be zero, by 2018.
 - 2007 Baseline: 100 long-term homeless in Bismarck/Mandan
 - 2013 Goal: 50 long-term homeless in Bismarck/Mandan
 - 2018 Goal: 0 long-term homeless in Bismarck/Mandan - **2018 regional long-term homeless numbers are not available as of yet, but for 2017 Region 7 had 17 chronically homeless persons and 126 in an emergency shelter or transitional facility.**
2. By 2018, unscheduled demand for crisis and institution-based services by individuals who could be classified as "long-term homeless" will decline by 80 percent. The "system" includes emergency shelter, hospital emergency rooms and psychiatric wards, county jail and State penitentiary, the State Hospital, and detox. Baseline statistics on the type of system level outcomes described above are not available as of the writing of this plan. Efforts to establish a baseline will begin with plan adoption and should be complete by 2009. **The demand for crisis and institution-based services has actually increased due to the changing dynamics and increasing needs for services in our community.**
3. The community will also analyze data collected in the state HMIS system to measure an individual's usage of the system (client-level outcomes). The intention is to quantify improvements in housing stability and personal income for the long-term homeless population who have moved in to permanent housing versus those who have not moved in to permanent housing. **The ND Coalition for Homeless Persons has been working to get the HMIS system better organized leading to more efficient reports. The Institute for Community Alliances administers the HMIS system for North Dakota.**

Benchmarks

Participants in the 2008 planning process were asked to identify at least three benchmarks that could be used to measure results and track progress.

Housing Solutions

Benchmark #1: Develop a minimum of 13 permanent supportive housing units on an annual basis for 10 years.

Benchmark #2: Assess number of short term, interim housing units, determine additional number of units needed to meet the demand for long-term homeless in our area.

Benchmark #3: Seek and secure a "start-up" fund to implement the plan.

Supportive Services Solutions

Benchmark #4: At least 90% of providers will input data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) within the first year of implementing the 10-year plan.

Benchmark #5: Create a manual for integrated inter-agency collaboration within the first year of the plan.

Benchmark #6: Increase the number of case managers to correlate with the annual increase in permanent supportive housing units.

Prevention Solutions

Benchmark #7: Establish a committee within the first year to create a single point of entry into the system. The service should ultimately be staffed by professionals.

Benchmark #8: In 10 years, the cost to support the long-term homeless will be equal to or less than that of short term homelessness.

Benchmark #9: Assess perceptions relating to homelessness as a means of establishing a benchmark for future planning purposes.

GOALS DEVELOPED IN 2008

Housing Matters (Availability)

Strategy: Increase the availability of permanent supportive housing units.

GOAL	STATUS IN 2008	STILL NEEDED TO BE DONE IN 2008	WHO'S INVOLVED?	STATUS IN 2018
GOAL #1: Increase the availability of short-term, interim housing units until such time as an adequate number of permanent supportive housing units are available. This could include transitional housing and emergency shelter units.	<p>There are not enough short term units currently available for families.</p> <p>Existing units are available at Ruth Meier's (Welcome House), and through Burleigh County.</p> <p>Pride also has transitional units for people with chemical dependency.</p> <p>Burleigh County Housing is planning to offer an RFP to build a 27-bed unit in early 2008. The plan is to convert the facility to transitional housing. The facility won't use subsidies. It will need 24/7 staffing. The goal is to work with existing service providers to for staffing and service support. It could be a safe haven facility. Could use CDBG funds to renovate.</p>	<p>Assess the current capacity of short term, interim housing units available for long-term homelessness, and quantify the number of additional units needed.</p> <p>Develop a program in collaboration with area hotels to address the immediate needs for short term, interim housing.</p> <p>Funding support may be available from Red Cross and the Salvation Army.</p> <p>Offer participating hotels a break on city taxes. The Welcome House has a start on a program such as this.</p> <p>Seek additional low income tax credits.</p> <p>Create transitional housing that doesn't have federal dollars attached to it. Then transition into subsidized housing for men, women, children, families, etc.</p>	<p>Shelter providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youthworks Pride Ruth Meier's The Dacotah Foundation <p>Partner with area businesses and community organizations including, but not limited to: Bismarck-Mandan Apartment Assoc., Burleigh County Housing, AID, Inc., Salvation Army, Red Cross, area builders and contractors, social service agencies, non-profits, habitat for humanity, etc.</p>	<p>AARC leased and opened the Diane Zainhofsky Hope House in January 2010. It is transitional housing and has 25 beds.</p> <p>2013 - RMHH Emergency Shelter for Women and Children Closed</p> <p>2017 - RMHH Emergency Shelter for Men Closed</p> <p>2018 - United Way Emergency Homeless Shelter opened for up to 68 men, women, and children</p> <p>It was determined not to be cost effective to offer an RFP for a 27-bed unit so this was not pursued by Burleigh County Housing Authority.</p>
GOAL #2: Convert existing housing units into permanent supportive housing units.	<p>As of January 2008, there isn't any current activity occurring relative to this goal. The Dacotah Foundation's building is ¾ empty. Kirkwood investors own the building.</p>	<p>Consider converting the facility to permanent housing units. Get labor and materials donated.</p>	<p>Ruth Meier's Hospitality Burleigh and Morton County Housing The Dacotah Foundation Bismarck-Mandan Apartment Assoc. City building inspection departments</p>	

<p>GOAL #3 Build new housing to be designated as permanent supportive housing units for people afflicted by long-term homelessness.</p>	<p>Burleigh County Housing recently opened a 4-unit facility and designated one unit for permanent supportive housing. They have applied for HOME and federal home funding support.</p> <p>Morton County Housing provides tenant-based vouchers. They don't own facilities like Burleigh County does.</p>	<p>Provide incentives to developers and investors for building rental properties that designate a percentage of units to long-term homeless (e.g., income tax credits, bonus points for LIHTC and HOME funds, etc.).</p> <p>Note: LIHTC is already doing this to encourage the set aside of units for homelessness.</p> <p>Explore the feasibility of building additional community-based, affordable housing units for long-term homelessness (e.g., blocks of 12-16 units).</p> <p>Partner with area organizations to build additional affordable housing units.</p> <p>Publicly recognize builders and developers who support these efforts.</p>	<p>Burleigh County Housing</p> <p>Morton County Housing</p> <p>Builders and developers</p> <p>Habitat for Humanity</p> <p>UTTC</p> <p>All agencies providing services relating to homelessness.</p>	<p>AARC opened Bonnie's Apartments in 2011. This unit has 7 efficiency apartments. We use project based Shelter Plus Care vouchers from Burleigh County Housing.</p>
<p>GOAL #4 Establish a single-point-of-entry and 24/7 "drop in" center for anyone experiencing homelessness or at risk of being discharged into homelessness.</p>	<p>- Ruth Meier's is open at nights for individuals need placement.</p>	<p>- Explore the merits of establishing the new 27-bed facility being built through Burleigh County Housing as a 24//7 drop in center.</p> <p>Workers need to be knowledgeable on whom to call for placement.</p>	<p>All service providers</p> <p>Police, Churches</p>	<p>There is no longer a "Single Point of Entry". RMHH was provided financial support for this in 2008 but the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People (MVCHP) has now established 6 access points in the community. <u>Homeless must start at one of the following access points to be connected to services:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abused Adult Resource Center 2. Community Action Program 3. Ruth Meiers Hospitality House 4. Salvation Army 5. YouthWorks 6. Native American Development Center <p>Access points refer homeless to United Way Shelter as needed.</p>

<p>GOAL #5 Establish a single-point-of-entry and 24/7 “drop in” center for anyone experiencing homelessness or at risk of being discharged into homelessness.</p>	<p>- A program for children experiencing homelessness is currently available through the Bismarck Public Schools system.</p>	<p>- Assure that people experiencing LT homelessness can get into housing first before having to meet restrictive criteria.</p> <p>Study other programs across the nation to determine eligibility criteria.</p>	<p>All service providers and agencies need to develop the criteria.</p>	<p>There is no longer a “Single Point of Entry”. RMHH was provided financial support for this in 2008 but the Missouri Valley Coalition for Homeless People (MVCHP) has now established 6 access points in the community. Homeless must start at one of the following access points to be connected to services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abused Adult Resource Center 2. Community Action Program 3. Ruth Meiers Hospitality House 4. Salvation Army 5. YouthWorks 6. Native American Development Center <p>Access points refer homeless to United Way Shelter as needed.</p>
<p>GOAL #6 Establish a HUD-based, “safe-haven” housing option in the community.</p>	<p>A safe havens option is currently not available in our community. Safe havens offer a residence to people with mental illness (and/or other disabilities) who have been unwilling or unable to participate in other housing and services. The initial goal of such a facility is to engage residents in living in the Safe Haven; the ultimate goal is to facilitate access to permanent housing/services.</p>	<p>Explore the merits of merging this initiative with the 24/7 housing facility and service.</p> <p>Seek grant funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each year, HUD identifies grant awardees who provide very low cost housing, known as safe havens.</p> <p>Study what is being done relative to safe haven housing in other communities.</p>	<p>HUD (state office) Cities Service providers</p> <p>Substance abuse and mental health providers Mental Health America of ND Protection and advocacy groups Churches and Hospitals Major corporations as possible sponsors or funding sources (e.g., Burger King, Space Aliens, etc.)</p>	<p>A safe havens option is currently not available in our community.</p>

<p>GOAL #7</p> <p>Create a community crisis response plan to open public facilities (recreation centers, schools, churches, etc.) as overflow shelters in extreme weather conditions.</p>	<p>No formal plan exists; however, organizations are prepared to work together on an as needed basis.</p>	<p>Develop a task force to create a response plan.</p> <p>Communicate the plan to the media and community residents.</p>	<p>Ministerial Assoc. Civic center Motels/hotels Schools Service providers Red Cross Homeless coalition Emergency mgmt. Cities and parks</p>	<p>Community Crisis Response, open public facilities as overflow in extreme weather, was decided not needed but United Way has the information for funding just in case it is needed in the future. Was brought to the table for a need in 2014 but RMHH informed the community it was not needed as they could meet the need. Need to reconsider the need for this in future plan. MVCHP is currently working with ND Dept of Emergency Management to develop a Code Blue/Code Red policy.</p>
<p>GOAL #8</p> <p>Make rent subsidies and vouchers more available to long-term homeless individuals and families.</p>	<p>The Burleigh County Housing Authority and Community Action provide Shelter + care vouchers.</p> <p>There are waiting lists for most existing programs; however, there isn't as long a wait in Morton county.</p> <p>The Salvation Army and churches provide some financial support for covering the cost of hotels on occasion.</p> <p>AID, Inc. helps with emergency rent, utilities, food and medications as their dollars allow.</p>	<p>Obtain funding for additional Shelter Plus Care (S+C) vouchers.</p> <p>Expand HOME- funded (HUD), tenant-based assistance vouchers for rent and security deposits (especially for long term homeless families).</p> <p>Pursue access to Section 8 vouchers for tenants who are currently excluded.</p> <p>Pursue access to Continuum of Care (COC) funding for rent subsidies (especially for adult long-term homeless individuals).</p> <p>Increase the dollar level of existing voucher programs.</p>	<p>City and county housing authorities typically administer most programs for housing assistance.</p> <p>AID, Inc.</p> <p>Community Action</p> <p>Ruth Meier's – Horizon building</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>State homeless coalition to address this from the state and federal level.</p>	<p>The Burleigh County Housing Authority provides Shelter + Care Vouchers for Homeless and VASH Vouchers for Veterans.</p> <p>Rent subsidies and vouchers are provided through HOME funding to Community Action for this purpose. The city has awarded both HOME funds and CDBG funding to nonprofits for security deposit assistance and homelessness prevention.</p> <p>Salvation Army will assist with past due rent for people staying in shelters and help pay fees and other costs that normally homeless people do not have due to their living arrangements and available jobs, as most do not have ID's and other necessary hiring documents needed. AARC will help with rental assistance when they have funding available.</p> <p>Housing assistance - AID, Inc. assists with past-due and current month's rent, past-due and current month's utilities, transportation (bus tickets, bus passes, gas vouchers), ID's, birth certificates,</p>

				<p>laundry vouchers, foods and non-foods and more.</p> <p>United Way has limited funding of \$13,000 from Department of Commerce to provide security deposits and rental assistance to homeless.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #9</u> Provide targeted, employment placement for anyone receiving housing assistance through the long-term homeless plan.</p>			Refer to service action plan.	
<p><u>GOAL #10</u> Help long-term homelessness tenants gain and maintain eligibility for mainstream supports (e.g. SSI, SSDI, TANF, food stamps, Medicaid, Medicare, etc.)</p>			Refer to service action plan.	<p>RMHH, West Central, AID, Inc. and Community Options are all providing services to long term homeless in order to gain employment and maintain eligibility for mainstream resources (Medicaid expansion, SSI, SSDI, SNAP benefits, housing). Each of these organizations are providing on-going services for those who are long term homeless, have disabling conditions and face housing challenges. Native Americans are assisted thru the Native American Development Center.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #11</u> Increase the availability of payee and financial management services to focus on maintenance of housing stability.</p>	<p>GAPS provides a payee service in the Bismarck area.</p> <p>The Village in Fargo has an excellent counseling program.</p>	<p>Work with existing services providers to offer credit counseling and increase financial literacy among people experiencing homelessness.</p>	<p>GAPS</p> <p>The Dacotah Foundation</p>	<p>Salvation Army has started the Pathway to Hope program for budgeting etc. with families they are assisting. Native American Development Center hiring a financial counselor and hosting workshops on home buying & tenant resources.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #12</u> Advocate for the creation of a transitional jobs program for people experiencing homelessness in the Bismarck and Mandan area.</p>	<p>Local job service offices are available to assist with jobs placement.</p>	<p>Work with job placement providers to discuss the need and develop a response plan.</p> <p>Work with targeted employers that have ongoing needs for workers (fast food,</p>	<p>Job Service (spot jobs)</p> <p>Community and Career Options</p> <p>ND Dept. of Human Services (VR and RCS)</p> <p>Labor Ready Chamber</p>	<p>DVRCC provides education and employment programs to their clients. The program, New Directions, assist with resumes, interviewing skills, on the job training as well as other life skill classes. YouthWorks clients get targeted employment assistance. West Central is</p>

	<p>The better the economy, the better the opportunity for jobs.</p>	<p>retail, service, energy, manufacturing, etc.)</p> <p>Tie the transitional jobs program to housing support. (e.g., must work in order to get support)</p>		<p>working on more supportive employment options with their clients thru the Human Service Center. Vocational Rehab is looking to establish a supportive employment program.</p> <p>AID, Inc. pays for CNA classes (as the classes are available) and the TB testing required and can offer free scrubs through the Thrift Shop. Experience Works provides employment opportunities for those 55+ that are income-qualified. Contact Deb Martinson 701-426-8903 for enrollment information.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #13</u></p> <p>Establish a fund to provide start up resources to tenants participating in the long-term homelessness plan.</p>	<p>Some slush fund dollars are available through various agencies to cover furniture, clothing, and other basic items.</p>	<p>Create a fund to help tenants cover security deposits, as well as to pay landlords for damages to units.</p> <p>Deposits could be returned to the fund.</p>	<p>Apartment Association AID, Inc. Jeans Day funds United Way Private donations Agencies</p>	<p>Work being done by North Dakota Housing Finance on the Opening Doors Landlord Risk Mitigation Fund.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #14</u></p> <p>Support the creation of additional, affordable rental units that are at or below the fair market rents values as determined annually by HUD.</p>	<p>Some out-of-state developers are looking at building some low income rental units (new development).</p> <p>Burleigh County recently increased the fair market rents from 40% to 50%. (includes utilities)</p>	<p>Make more units available and provide higher subsidies.</p> <p>The city needs to consider offering tax breaks or other incentives to reduce the cost to purchase land or renovate existing units (e.g. tax increment financing).</p> <p>Explore renovating existing buildings. Don't use federal funds.</p>	<p>Builders and developers</p> <p>Cities (zoning) Non-profits Housing authorities</p> <p>Explore the possibility of securing gaming revenue (state and tribal).</p>	<p>Burleigh County House recently increased the fair market rents to 110% of the 40% fair market rents as published by HUD (includes utilities).</p> <p>Burleigh County Housing is developing 40 single units of permanent supportive housing for homeless to open in September 2019 called Edwinton Place. Former Mandan Jr High transformed into 39 units of affordable housing called Historic Apartments on 4th. The rehab of this historic structure will not only revitalize the neighborhood around the property, it will also create housing for the community's growing workforce. All are reserved for income-qualified households and rent (currently) for \$499 to \$775 depending on unit size and household income. In addition to running the on-site daycare, the Mother</p>

				Teresa Outreach, an affiliate of Spirit of Life Church, will offer supportive services to tenants who have experienced housing instability. (For more information contact Kaycee Boehm, the property's on-site manager, 751-1542.)
GOAL #15 Advocate for changes that enable people in poverty to increase their personal income without immediately decreasing their public assistance benefits. (e.g., limit housing costs to a maximum of 30% of total income).	Discretionary housing authority is available through counties as part of their voucher programs.	Study existing federal laws to determine what can be changed in relation to disability, SSI, TANF, etc. Apply for waivers.	Cities and counties ND Department of Human Services Seek funding from the tobacco settlement.	Community Options, West Central, Burleigh County, AID, Inc. and AARC have programs that enable people in poverty to increase their personal income without immediately decreasing their public assistance benefits.

SERVICE MATTERS (QUALITY)

Strategy: Enhance the quality and delivery of supportive services.

GOAL	STATUS IN 2008	STILL NEEDED TO BE DONE IN 2008	WHO'S INVOLVED?	STATUS IN 2018
GOAL #16 Explore the feasibility of establishing a detoxification program and/or implementing a "harm reduction" model to address the needs of people suffering from substance abuse. The program could offer various levels of treatment (e.g., full, intermediate and emergency detoxification).	Exploration *thought needs to be given to drugs other than alcohol, how will illegal or prescription drug abuse be handled *there are facilities in Fargo that allow a certain number of drinks per hour, a place to detox *given a name that isn't negative	*this idea can be a hard sell to the community *thought must be put in to how to address this with the media and communicate the intentions to the community *the place must be safe *set up for feasibility	- West Central - Heartview - Law Enforcement -Homeless shelter providers - Facility managers -Fargo, ND - Hospitals <i>Other notes:</i> -thought of as a radical idea = hard sell	The Gold Star Community Task Force was formed in June 2017 and a subcommittee of this task force is working to address this as a priority for our community. Social detox is being considered as a community solution and progress on this effort will continue to move forward in the next few years.
GOAL #17 Develop a case management system to address the needs of anyone placed into a permanent supportive housing unit.	HMIS is currently available Not every place offers the same services	Establish a standardized process and criteria for admitting individuals and families into the long-term homeless case management system. Hire and designate case managers and case aides to provide supportive services to anyone placed in a permanent supportive housing unit.	All agencies currently doing intake	AARC provides case management services to our residents in Bonnie's Apartments as well as Shelter Plus Care case management for our clients that are in the community.

GOAL #18 Provide supportive services to address the primary disabling conditions and housing challenges often associated with long-term homelessness.	There is a severe shortage of case aids on the support side Sex-offender housing is being provided – transitional housing	Peer mentorship program Community support on a large scale Funding for formalized training and educational opportunities Make use of existing programs More aware of what's available Getting people to the service offerings	The Village AARC Community Action Bismarck Food Pantry Anyone providing formalized housing Youth Works Professional volunteers The colleges – UTTC, U of Mary, BSC Whomever does the background checks –BCI/Law enforcement	
GOAL #19 Develop and provide dedicated resources to house individuals discharged from psychiatric care institutions.	Are current facilities operating under certain discharge criteria? ACS/West Central Alternative crisis center Arbor House Dakota Foundation	Some don't meet qualifications for current facility Develop a transitional plan for quick discharge Need more contact w/ individuals	ACS West Central Arbor House Dakota Foundation Hospitals Psych units (in & out) Human Service Center	Ongoing collaboration with hospitals to develop and provide dedicated resources to house individuals discharged from psychiatric institutions. Hospitals regularly discharge from psychiatric units to the United Way Shelter.
GOAL #20 Establish innovative ways to support the unique needs of youth afflicted by long-term homelessness.	YouthWorks AARC YES Bismarck and Mandan schools have all taken an active role Street outreach Drop in welcome Provide places to wash clothes and/or get supplies	Mandatory education requirement (drop- out age) Greater need for family support No more shelters Research about laws/funds Emancipation law for ND Credit law protecting parents from using minor's social number to gain/destroy credit Identity theft and financial abuse protection	Legislators State coalition Lobbying groups YES Youth Works	The unique needs of youth in long term homeless situations was established by HUD when they passed Homeless and Runaway Youth Act.
GOAL #21 Work to provide affordable transportation services for members of long-term homeless households.	Youth Works AARC YES Bismarck and Mandan schools have all taken an active role Street outreach Drop in welcome	What are the federal regulations? Should be a strong push for non-motorized Move to less auto- oriented. Fixed transit route Housing in relation to transportation available.	IMPO Transit/CAT City planning & Development DOT	Due to financial concerns, Transit operations have been negatively impacted but attention to this issue continues to be a focus. AID, Inc. provides bus tickets, bus passes, gas vouchers, & limited transit passes. Also assists with car repairs

	Provide places to wash clothes and/or get supplies	Agreed rate for all. Advocate for eligibility to include long-term homelessness as a qualification Communicate with transit Address hours of availability Funding research Provide non- motorized modes of Transportation		(based on interview), individual must have a source of household income, a valid driver's license, vehicle registration and proof of insurance. AID, Inc. may assist with financial part of obtaining a driver's license. AID, Inc. also provides laundry vouchers (participating agencies have laundry vouchers to distribute to those in need). Community Options CCO (Creative Connections & Opportunities) has a Wheels for Work program, donating cars to those in need (701-226-2488).
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SERVICE MATTERS (Collaboration)

Strategy: Enhance the quality and delivery of supportive services.

GOAL	STATUS IN 2008	STILL NEEDED TO BE DONE IN 2008	WHO'S INVOLVED?	STATUS IN 2018
GOAL #22 Support existing efforts to conduct an inventory of supportive services to identify current capacity, resources, gaps and unnecessary duplication of services relating to homelessness.	The annual continuum of care initiative is conducting the inventory.	Reach out more for federally funded programs GAPS analysis Utilize public entities Make all inclusive	Coalition Native American organizations	
GOAL #23 Educate service providers and other stakeholders about the resources available to address long-term homelessness in the Bismarck and Mandan area.	Homeless coalition in place United Way 211	Need a paid director/coordinator Expand the lists dissemination Emergency services directory Share Network	Coalition Churches Mental Health America of ND - 211 United Way	MVCHP will continue with Homeless 101 training as long as funding is available. There will be legislation at the state level advocating for this during 2019 session. Resource guides for services are available from Money Follows the Person. These guides have been provided to all service agencies. MVCHP also has the resource guide available via their website and is updated regularly.

				<p>Gold Star Community Task Force, renamed Burleigh-Morton Behavioral Health Coalition in February 2019, includes homelessness updates in quarterly meetings as needed.</p> <p>United Way presented to 100's of businesses and service clubs on homelessness.</p> <p>BBPH Director presented information to Sanford Health staff on homelessness and the work of the Gold Star Task Force.</p>
<p>GOAL #24</p> <p>Enhance networking and communication among service providers, area businesses, tribal entities and other stakeholders.</p>		<p>Broadening and increasing the membership</p> <p>Invite others</p> <p>Having meetings at other facilities</p> <p>Membership drive/campaign</p> <p>Publicize meetings</p> <p>Keep being productive</p>	<p>Coalition</p> <p>Businesses and professionals</p> <p>Community</p>	<p>MVCHP contracted with a consultant to revamp the coalition and restructure the organization which will impact communication among service providers, area businesses and other stakeholders.</p>
<p>GOAL #25</p> <p>Enhance the coordination between West Central Human Services and the Veteran's Administration (VA) to provide enhanced service for veterans.</p>		<p>Disproportionate # of veterans</p> <p>There is currently coordination going on for this. Doesn't seem to be a major issue at this time for this region</p>		<p>SSVF and Vash is now implemented statewide thru Community Action, along with West Central to increase the services provided to Veterans</p>

Prevention Matters (Availability)

Strategy: Enhance the availability of prevention services.

GOAL	STATUS IN 2008	STILL NEEDED TO BE DONE IN 2008	WHO'S INVOLVED?	STATUS IN 2018
GOAL #26 Develop a landlord-tenant program	Community Action program ND Apartment Association (rights booklets) Bismarck/Mandan Apartment Association (rights booklets) City of Mandan provides free background checks for property owners Fair Housing Authority (only handles discrimination cases)	Educate rental property owners, managers and tenants about the rights and responsibilities of the long-term homelessness. Coordinate and provide 24-hour crisis assistance for housing providers Develop a publicly- supported fund to indemnify rental property owners and service providers against excessive losses associated with tenant's compliance with lease terms. Identify rental property owners willing to rent to homeless individuals and families, and develop partnerships to mitigate the risk. Provide long-term homeless tenants with assistance relating to disputes with landlords. (e.g. eviction, lease termination, property damage, increasing costs, etc.) Provide supportive services to anyone at risk of being evicted from their home and cast into homelessness.	Apartment Associations (ND and Bis/Man) Community Action (Hotline provider, Community Action, etc.). City, county and state government Apartment Associations (ND and Bis/Man) Fair Housing Authority Case managers Social service organizations West Central Human Services AID, Inc. Case managers Emergency services West Central Human Services Center	AARC has spoken at Bismarck-Mandan Apartment Association a few times as well as being involved in Homelessness 101 events to speak about domestic violence and homelessness.
GOAL #27 Enhance the re-entry program that requires discharge planning from prisons and other public institutions to help individuals "at risk" of homelessness make the transition back into society.	Prison re-entry program Bismarck Transition Center	Secure funding Provide education Expansion of current programs Increase staff	Current organizations City and state funds ND Coalition for Homeless People Single point of entry	Ministry on the Margins moved to a new location and was able to gain more space. They've defined their focus as being committed to supporting those who fall through the cracks during times of transition.

	Center, Inc. Salvation Army Prison After-Care Youth Correctional Center NOTE: These organizations/programs cater to people with certain circumstances (e.g., Salvation Army is only for sex offenders).			AID, Inc. assists those going through transition at Centre, Inc. in Mandan with transportation assistance, clothing and assistance with rent (based on client interview process).
GOAL #28 Make services and resources more accessible and responsive to people who are at risk or currently experiencing long-term homelessness.	Project Homeless Connect 211 Hotline - Advocate the use of the 211 help line as a community resource, and provide current information about the long-term homeless single point of entry process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the creation of an ombudsman and advocacy program. - Support the establishment of an Urban Indian Center/Community Health Center - Create and publish a guide with available social services (use United Way guide as starting point). Work on wider distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service agencies - Increased staff - Dakota Foundation - UND School of Medicine - State and Federal funding - Service organizations - Chamber of Commerce - ND Homeless Coalition - United Way - Job Service - Hospitals 	<p>Project Homeless Connect (also called Project Service Connect) serves those in need during their annual event. This was not hosted in 2018 however. Resource Guides listing services are available on MVCHP website and through Money Follows the Person. Services can be accessed through the Access and Assessment Sites listed in Goals #4 and #5.</p> <p>Formation of the Native American Development Center and the Northland Community Health Center.</p>
GOAL #29 Connect health care providers with resources and work with them to develop protocols to prevent people from being discharged into homelessness.	- Individual basis (case workers, social services)	Create single point of entry Pre-planning and follow-up with discharge Coordinate and pool funding	Medical centers Social services West Central Human Service Center	<p>BBPH Director educating Sanford Health Nursing staff on community homelessness, caring for homeless, and opportunity for referrals upon discharge.</p> <p>United Way met with social workers at Sanford Health and CHI to educate and improve coordination of appropriate discharges.</p>

<p><u>GOAL #30</u> Establish a coordinated team of trained outreach volunteers and/or staff to work with law enforcement officials to proactively move people off the streets and into housing.</p>	<p>Individual basis (case workers, social services)</p> <p>Youthworks Bismarck Public Schools (Carrie's Kids)</p> <p>Churches Jails</p>	<p>Create single point of entry</p> <p>Coordinate faith organizations</p> <p>Educate public / create awareness</p>	<p>Law enforcement</p> <p>Service organizations</p> <p>Youthworks Case workers</p> <p>Colleges and universities</p>	<p>Service providers work with law enforcement as needed. Bis/Man police department is working with MVCHP to work proactively to move people off the streets and into housing. Police dept. is working with the coalition to assist with Point in Time survey and providing information for Homelessness 101 training. Will be ongoing to establish a coordinated team of volunteers and/or staff to work with enforcement officials.</p> <p>DOCR and the Human Service Centers are in a collaborative process to assist those with mental illness being discharged. The DOCR has created a staff position with the probation and parole to assist individuals being released with serious mental illness. This team consists of DOCR, West Central, Heartview and county jails.</p>
<p><u>GOAL #31</u> Expand the use of pre-arrest diversion and post-booking diversion options to prevent unnecessary incarceration for people who are homeless, including community, mental health and/or drug courts to address non-violent offenses or serious mental illness.</p>	<p>None. Individuals are either sent to prison, ER or detox</p>	<p>Increase staff</p> <p>Visit with drug court on current criteria for acceptance</p> <p>Establish single point of entry</p>	<p>Human service organizations</p> <p>West Central Human Service Center</p> <p>Case managers Prison personnel Drug court Law enforcement Detention centers ERs both medical centers</p>	<p>Work in progress with Justice Reinvestment Grant work in the community.</p>

PREVENTION MATTERS (Outreach):

Strategy: Conduct education, market research and advocacy efforts.

GOAL	STATUS IN 2008	STILL NEEDED TO BE DONE IN 2008	WHO'S INVOLVED?	STATUS IN 2018
<u>GOAL #32</u> Seek to enhance the public's awareness, understanding and support for abolishing long-term homelessness in our community.	Kick off for awareness (Coalition) Inspire Magazine City Magazine National Hunger and Homeless Week (Nov 12 – 16)	Educate the public about the needs relating to the long- term homelessness, and address negative attitudes that may exist toward homeless people. Work with the area media to inform the public about the issues and needs relating to long-term homelessness in our community.	Develop grass roots efforts Public relations personnel – develop campaign Schools Steering Committee Tribune TV/Radio outlets	Gold Star Task Force, renamed Burleigh-Morton Behavioral Health Coalition in February 2019, has been instrumental in bringing this issue to the forefront in addition to the work being done locally United Way and other service providers. MVCHP creates awareness, understanding and support for homelessness through Homeless 101 training and Project Service Connect. United Way educates the public through media, presentations and personal visits.
<u>GOAL #33</u> Encourage and support efforts of the North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People to conduct a statewide annual conference on homelessness.	The conference has faded in last few years Currently mostly for networking	Convince local agencies to become involved on state level Hold state conference in Bismarck Focus on developing a legislative agenda.	Public Service organizations Members of Coalition (state and local)	MVCHP will continue, as it has in the past, to support NDCHP in the statewide efforts to conduct annual conferences. We will also support NDCHP in the efforts to develop a legislative agenda to address issues of homeless. NDCHP legislative committee works on educating about and advocating for affordable housing and homelessness issues. MVCHP has assisted and participated in the state wide NDCHP conferences. MVCHP will continue to provide training, education and advocating in area of homelessness thru the H101. MVCHP will also provide outside agencies with information on anti-discriminating laws, cultural

				sensitivity pertaining to the unique needs of homeless people and other vulnerable populations thru the H101, public speaking engagements as requested and ongoing outreach to outside organizations.
GOAL #34 Support the statewide efforts of the North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People in developing a legislative agenda to address issues of homelessness.	SEE GOAL #33			Still supporting ND Coalition for Homeless People through community involvement with meetings, etc.
GOAL #35 Provide all publicly-funded agencies and housing providers with training relating to anti-discrimination laws and cultural sensitivity pertaining to the unique needs of homeless people and other vulnerable populations (e.g., minorities, veterans and people with disabilities, etc.).	Done by state Computer-based training	Establish the most effective way to train the agencies Funding Establish training into orientation for new employees	United Way Chamber of Commerce Related agencies Hospitals City employees	Not completed across the board, but do know that healthcare providers, clinics, hospitals have cultural diversity training offered to staff.
GOAL #36 Seek input and advice from people who have experienced and overcome homelessness in order to enhance the effectiveness of the efforts to abolish long-term homelessness.	People have been identified to review plan and share concerns	Engage these people to become involved	Steering committee People who have experienced homelessness	Consider including this in plan moving forward.

Current Number of Housing/Shelter Units Available in the Bismarck-Mandan Area

BISMARCK/MANDAN INVENTORY – FALL 2018

NAME	POPULATION SERVED	LOCATION	#of Beds/Units (Max Capacity)
Abused Adult Resource Center	Victims of domestic violence	Bismarck	38 emergency, 25 transitional housing, 7 permanent supportive housing
Ruth Meiers Hospitality House	Transitional living for individuals & families	Bismarck	47 current beds and 77 under development
Welcome House	Family Shelter	Bismarck	19 for Single Female households with children
Youthworks	Emergency shelter ages 12-17 & transitional housing age 18-21	Bismarck	20 transitional, 5 emergency
United Way - Sunrise	Emergency shelter for men, women and children	Bismarck	Total beds = 68 Women and Children (8 beds, 8 overflow) Men (32 beds, 20 overflow)
Alternative Care Services – <i>Operated by Dacotah Foundation</i>	Short-term residential facility offering 10 crisis beds for adults with mental illness and/or chemical dependency as an alternative to hospitalization, 24-hour awake staff to support needs of the residents	Bismarck	10 crisis beds
Arbor House Transitional Housing – <i>Operated by Dacotah Foundation</i>	Adults with mental illness. The maximum length of stay is 18 months with 24-hour awake staff to support the needs of the residents	Bismarck	11 beds
Hope Manor	Sober living homes. Hope Manor is NOT a housing community; it's a recovery-oriented community rooted in the 12 steps of recovery, encouraging individuals through a life-saving, life-enriching process while holding individuals accountable to rules and guidelines	Bismarck	Mother with children's home, women's house and a men's house = 30 beds total
F-5 Project	Re-entry housing transitioning citizens from confinement to a new life for both men and women	Bismarck	2 men's facilities = 12 beds 1 women's facility = 6 beds
Centre, Inc.	Residential Transitional Re-entry Center	Mandan	



Sanford Bismarck
Community Health Needs Assessment
Implementation Strategy
2017-2019

SANFORD
HEALTH

dba Sanford Bismarck Medical Center EIN #45-0226700

Dear Community Members,

Sanford Health Bismarck is pleased to present the 2016 Community Health Needs Assessment, a report critical to a community benefit program that builds on community assets, promotes collaboration, improves community health, and promotes innovation and research. Furthermore, a needs assessment helps the community build capacity to support policy, systems, environmental changes and community health improvement.

To assess community needs, Sanford Health Bismarck partnered with Bismarck-Burleigh Public Health and CHI St. Alexius. Together we created a plan to survey community members and bring together community leaders and stakeholders for focused discussion on initial findings. We are grateful to all the community members who joined us in this important work.

In the generalizable survey, community members were asked to identify health-related concerns and unmet needs. An additional, separate survey targeted Bismarck and Burleigh County community stakeholders. Researchers at the Center for Social Research at North Dakota State University analyzed the survey data. Sanford Health further analyzed the data, identified unmet needs, and partnered with key community stakeholders to develop a list of resources available to address each need. A gap analysis and prioritization exercise was also conducted to identify the most significant health needs and to further address these needs through the implementation strategies included in this document.

Sanford Health Bismarck has a strong history of partnering with community stakeholders to better meet community members' health and wellness needs. Among key health care-related needs identified in this document, Sanford Health has included strategy overviews to address access to affordable care, wellness initiatives and substance abuse.

The report focuses on community assets as well as community health needs. The asset map and resource list is included in this document along with action steps to address identified needs.

Through our work with community leaders and our healthcare partners, we can bring affordable, high-quality care and services to the people who live and work in the communities we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig Lambrecht", with a small "ML" monogram to the right.

Craig Lambrecht, M.D.
President
Sanford Health Bismarck

2016-2019 Implementation Strategies

Priority 1: Access to Affordable Care

Many factors impact access to affordable care—lifestyle choices, health insurance coverage, proper utilization of health care services and access to medical providers.

Lifestyle choices—nutrition, tobacco use and activity levels—arguably have the greatest impact on health care costs. Smoking and obesity, in particular, increase one’s risk for chronic disease. More than 80 percent of health care costs in 2014 were for people with one or more chronic medical conditions.

Twenty-nine percent of Burleigh County residents have a BMI greater than 30. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea and respiratory problems. Heart disease/stroke and cancer account for 26 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of all deaths in North Dakota.

Health coverage: Predictably, having no health insurance coverage hampers access to care and, most notably, access to preventive care. Uninsured women, as an example, are half as likely to seek mammograms as insured women. Net health care savings from preventive care are difficult to measure quantitatively, but qualitative measurement is readily available. Health insurance coverage is also key to proper utilization of health care services.

Access to providers is increasingly difficult as North Dakota experiences rapid population growth. Perhaps most notable is poor access to behavioral health services. A 2015 North Dakota behavioral health report characterized the state’s shortage of services as being in crisis mode.

Priority 2: Substance Abuse

Addiction rates in North Dakota have escalated significantly in recent years, overwhelming community hospitals, treatment centers, legal systems and detention centers. As an example, a new Burleigh/Morton country detention center is being built to accommodate the overload directly attributed to substance abuse. Nearly half of the 2015 inmate population was held for drug- and alcohol-related offenses with a 69 percent recidivism rate. The N.D. State Penitentiary estimates more than 70 percent of its inmate population suffers from addiction.

A recent Mental Health America study indicates the disease of addiction affects 10.2 percent of adults living in North Dakota, slightly higher than the national average. In the Burleigh County community health needs assessment, 8.8 percent of the respondents reported an alcohol use problem and 0.9 percent reported an addiction to prescription medications. Of the respondents who reported ever having a substance abuse problem, nine said they got the help they needed, six did not.

Excessive drinking—more than four drinks for women and five for men—increases one’s risk for alcohol poisoning, hypertension, heart disease, sexually transmitted infections, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide and motor vehicle crashes. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States (*American Journal of Epidemiology*, 2014).

In Burleigh County, 4.6 percent of respondents reported drinking an average of more than 4 drinks per day on each day they drank in the last month. When asked how many days respondents consumed at least 4 or 5 (4 for women, 5 for men) on one occasion, 15.5 percent reported they did so at least once in the last month. The 2015 *County Health Rankings* indicates that 23 percent of Burleigh County residents report excessive drinking.

When asked if substance abuse has had harmful effects on the respondent or a family member, 13.1 percent reported alcohol has had a harmful effect and 8.1 percent say prescription and/or non-prescription drugs have had a harmful effect.

Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Strategy

FY 2017-2020 Action Plan

Priority 1: Access to Affordable Care

Projected Impact: Increase percent of community members accessing preventive and acute care in appropriate setting

Goal 1: Increase access to healthy lifestyle improvement opportunities

Actions/Tactics	Measureable Outcomes	Dedicated Resources	Leadership	Note any community partnerships and collaborations (if applicable)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Family Wellness Center to provide year-round physical fitness opportunities to community residents Support and lead community-wide education initiatives 	Increase percent of residents participating in physical fitness most days of the week	Sanford Health Bismarck therapy teams	Kirk Cristy, Melanie Carvell and Fred Fridley	Missouri Valley YMCA

Goal 2: Patients are aware of the best coverage options

Actions/Tactics	Measureable Outcomes	Dedicated Resources	Leadership	Note any community partnerships and collaborations (if applicable)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend supportive services to help patients navigate through coverage options Support “no wrong door” policy to help community members secure health coverage and/or financial assistance through the Sanford Health Financial Assistance Program Provide connectivity to financial advocacy help to uninsured and underinsured patients and their families Provide education and support needed to redirect people using 	Increase percent of residents with health care coverage	Sanford Health financial advocacy team	Lori Blee and Kirk Cristy	Burleigh County Social Services, North Dakota Navigator Project, N.D. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Actions/Tactics	Measureable Outcomes	Dedicated Resources	Leadership	Note any community partnerships and collaborations (if applicable)
emergency department care for non-emergent services • Conduct outreach and educational activities to promote access to affordable health care opportunities for minorities, underserved, and vulnerable populations				

Priority 2: Substance Abuse

Projected Impact: Improve community's substance abuse continuum of care

Goal: Substance abuse services are provided across the full continuum of care

Actions/Tactics	Measureable Outcomes	Resources	Leadership	Note any community partnerships and collaborations - if applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with community stakeholders to identify gaps in continuum of care Increase community members' awareness of the disease of addiction Improve access to care 	Increased awareness regarding substance abuse	Health coaches, public policy team, human resources	Al Hurley Marnie Walth	Bismarck/Burleigh County Public Health, Burleigh County Social Services, Face It TOGETHER, Burleigh County Sherriff's Office, Bismarck Police Department, N.D. Department of Human Resources, Reducing Pharmaceutical Narcotics in our Communities, Justice and Mental Health Planning Committee

Community Health Needs Assessment Key Findings

The needs assessment and stakeholder discussions covered numerous needs areas ranging from the cost of long term care to affordable infant care. When grouped into categories, the needs fell into the following categories:

- Access to Affordable Health Care—Includes cost of care services, cost of insurance and cost of medications
- Addiction Management—Prevention, education, intervention and recovery services
- Aging Services—Cost and availability of long term care, availability of memory care and access to affordable home-based services
- Housing—Homelessness and access to affordable housing
- Mental Health—Depression, stress, substance abuse
- Physical Health—Chronic disease, obesity, poor nutrition and inactivity
- Underage drinking and substance abuse

Sanford is addressing the assessed needs that fall within the healthcare system's scope of work. In some cases the need is one where the system does not employ the applicable expertise to adequately address the need; however, Sanford leaders will communicate these findings with community leaders and experts who can best focus on a solution to the concern.

Bismarck 2016 CHNA Asset Map

Identified Concerns	How Sanford Bismarck is Addressing the Needs
<p>Aging Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of LTC • Availability of memory care • Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Bismarck is working collaboratively with other area aging service providers, e.g. skilled nursing facilities and assisted living centers, to coordinate care for the aging population and assist in transitions from levels of care. • Social workers, case managers and discharge planners work collaboratively with area service providers to identify appropriate resources and to ensure safe discharges. In addition to its hospital setting, Sanford Health has placed care planners in each of its long-term living facilities to assist in transitions of care. • Resources to help elderly individuals stay in their homes are available through programs such as the North Dakota State University Extension Office and the Sanford Faith Community Nurse Program.
<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to affordable care • Coordination of care between providers and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck offers financial assistance for emergency and other medically necessary services provided and billed through our centralized Patient Financial Services. This assistance, ranging from a reduction in the amount of the balance outstanding up to complete forgiveness of the balance outstanding, is provided to patients demonstrating financial need. • Additionally, SHB offers financial advocacy help to uninsured and underinsured patients and their families. • SHB case managers and health coaches coordinate care between medical providers and applicable services within and outside the health care system.
<p>Children and Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost and availability of quality child care • Bullying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck is partnering with Missouri Valley YMCA, Basin Electric and CHI St. Alexius to establish a new community daycare center to add daycare services for an additional 240 children. • Bismarck public schools have passed bullying policies. • Community-based organizations such as Missouri Valley United Way offer community education services to increase awareness and prevention of bullying in the community.
<p>Crime/Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of street drugs, prescription drugs, and alcohol • Presence of drug dealers in the community • Sex trafficking • Child abuse and neglect • Elder abuse • Domestic violence • Presence of gang activity • Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck is partnering with Face It TOGETHER, a non-profit addiction management organization to help provide substance abuse awareness, education and recovery resources. • 4her North Dakota works to educate, advocate and eradicate sex trafficking via free education and training events. • The Sanford Health Dakota Children's Advocacy Center provides prevention, education and community awareness presentations on relevant and vital child safety issues. Trained facilitators offer these trainings to professional, parents and youth serving organizations. • Prevent Child Abuse North Dakota and Sanford Health Bismarck provide community education and awareness events and sponsors a running team tasked with raising awareness and helping children at risk.

Identified Concerns	How Sanford Bismarck is Addressing the Needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Adult Protective Services addresses the safety of vulnerable adults who are at-risk of harm due to the presence or threat of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Sanford Health Bismarck helped support legislative policy that requires medical professionals to report suspected abuse. • Bismarck Police Department and Burleigh County Sheriff's Department have assigned officers and resources to provide community education/prevention presentations and conduct security surveys of homes and businesses.
<p>Cost of Health Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable health insurance • Cost of dental insurance • Cost of vision insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck provides free, on-site financial advocacy staff to help patients and their families apply for financial assistance and/or affordable health care coverage. • Sanford Health Bismarck provides care for dental-related problems regardless of patients' ability to pay; additionally, SHB advocates access to affordable care by engaging policy makers at the local and state level.
<p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cities of Bismarck and Mandan commandeered an affordable housing study to guide community-specific policy and affordable housing strategies. Sanford Health Bismarck has and will continue to participate in focus group meetings as identified by city leaders.
<p>Physical Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic disease • Cancer • Obesity • Inactivity • Poor nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Bismarck provides in-kind human resources and sponsorship funding to support more than 100 community groups and events each year—investments targeting increased wellness-related awareness and education. By sharing information about the importance of healthy lifestyles, e.g. good food choices and consistent physical activity, Sanford Bismarck leaders and medical providers aim to increase prevention and control of chronic disease and some forms of cancer. • Sanford Bismarck helped create a youth running group targeting pediatric health and is partnering with Missouri Valley YMCA to provide a Family Wellness Center. The community-owned facility will provide much-needed access to year-round fitness opportunities necessary to help combat chronic illnesses including diabetes, obesity and heart disease. • Sanford Bismarck provides year-round comprehensive programming for patients newly diagnosed with pre-diabetes as well free one-hour community sessions during the months of September through May. Sanford Bismarck medical providers completed more than 750 free blood sugar screenings at various community wellness events in 2013, 2014 and 2015; each at-risk person was provided education materials and encouraged to visit with their primary care doctor. In 2015 Sanford Health partnered with the N.D. Diabetes Coalition to create a statewide pre-diabetes awareness and screening strategy. Planning is underway.
<p>Mental Health/Substance abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binge drinking • Underage drug abuse • Adult drug abuse • Underage drinking • Alcohol use and abuse • Smoking and tobacco use • Depression • Stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck is partnering with Face It TOGETHER, a non-profit addiction management organization to help provide substance abuse awareness, education and recovery resources. • SHB is a smoke-free campus and provides education and counseling to patients and their families regarding the health hazards of tobacco use and support to quit. Sanford Bismarck offers a smoking cessation program for community members and partners with Burleigh County Public Health and N.D. Department of Health tobacco prevention and control programs.

Identified Concerns	How Sanford Bismarck is Addressing the Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suicide • Dementia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanford Health Bismarck works collaboratively with private providers and treatment centers, Burleigh County Public Health, and West Central Human Service Centers to provide coordinated mental health and behavioral health services to community members. • Sanford Health has partnered with law enforcement, social services providers, and other community care providers to develop a community-wide continuum of care to meet the behavioral health needs of the county. • Sanford Bismarck helped create a community-based youth running group targeting pediatric health including self-esteem, self-confidence and physical fitness. • Sanford Bismarck's partnership in the in-development Family Wellness Center is a key investment in the community's wellness—increased social connectivity and access to community programming increase positive outlook and helps reduce depression and stress.
<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe driving habits • Safe transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-profit organization Bis-Man Transit Board provides transit to the communities of Bismarck, Mandan and Lincoln. The CAT (Capital Area Transit) is the fixed-route bus system serving Bismarck and Mandan with 12 routes. Bis-Man Transit is partnered with Taxi 9000 to provide public and personal transit throughout the three cities, and is partnered with Jefferson Lines to provide transit to communities throughout North Dakota. • Texting while driving: To enforce the state law prohibiting texting while driving, law enforcement agencies in Burleigh and Morton counties use traditional and innovative methods to detect and cite texting drivers: In addition to uniformed and non-uniformed monitoring, enforcement teams participate in national high-visibility enforcement campaigns. • Pedestrian and bike routes: Bismarck has a well-developed bicycle and pedestrian network. The network—which includes nearly 50 miles of bike trails—facilitates safe travel throughout the city, offers protected travel across major roadways and the Missouri River and access to recreation areas through Bismarck and Mandan. Additionally, the City of Bismarck has incorporated on-street bicycle facilities, which include a combination of bicycle lane and "Share the Road" signage and pavement markings. Solid white lines, signs, and painted bike symbols denote protected bike lanes and indicate the correct riding direction. The City of Bismarck has an ordinance requiring the installation of sidewalks as adjacent development occurs. Additionally, the City of Bismarck has a program, which annually focuses on specific parts of the community, to fill "gaps" in the existing sidewalk network.

Demonstrating Impact

The following unmet needs were identified through a formal community health needs assessment, resource mapping and prioritization process for 2013:

- Diabetes
- Pediatric Obesity

Implementation Strategy: Diabetes

- Increase pre-diabetes education and outreach activities:
 - Partner with N.D. Diabetes Control Project to initiate comprehensive pre-diabetes behavior modification class.
 - Offer weekly “Diabetes 101” classes to improve JIT diabetes education for newly diagnosed patients.
 - Increase pre-diabetes awareness via health fairs, Doc Talk education series and newspaper articles.
- Actively participate with community wellness, fitness and healthy living entities to promote and support fitness and active living by sponsoring walking, screening and educational programs.
- Partner with mental health services to offer depression screenings and support services to patients with diabetes.
- Offer monthly diabetes education classes to community members diagnosed with diabetes.
- Launch *fit*, a partnership that unites Sanford’s medical expertise and WebMD’s prominence as an on-line medical resource. Together, the groups will work to prevent type 2 diabetes and confront the growing obesity epidemic. The initial stage of *fit* will provide a series of on-line resources that combine information and education with motivation to take action.

Impact

Pre-diabetes and education outreach: Implemented the “Preventing Diabetes Program” for community members newly diagnosed with pre-diabetes. The 16-week course is followed with six monthly check-in and education presentations. Three sessions were completed in 2014-2015. Participants achieved significant health gains during the 16-week portion of the program. As an example, participants needing to lose weight did so during the 16-week portion of the course and maintained the weight loss through the six-month follow-up sessions.

Sanford Health medical providers completed more than 750 free blood sugar screenings at various community wellness events in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Approximately four percent of the screenings indicated high risk for diabetes. Each at-risk person was encouraged to follow up with their primary care doctor, given pre-diabetes education materials, and invited to participate in community education programs.

Sanford Health provided free one-hour community education sessions during the months of September through May in each of the last three years. The combined participant total was 810. Attendees received education on a variety of topics and then were given the opportunity to participate in a question-and-answer session with a medical provider.

Depression screenings were incorporated into all primary care and internal medicine visits. Sanford Health diabetes care givers completed in-service training to better care for patients suffering from or at risk for depression.

Community partnerships: In 2015 Sanford Health partnered with the N.D. Diabetes Coalition to create a statewide pre-diabetes awareness and screening strategy. Planning is underway.

Sanford Bismarck in 2015 partnered with Missouri Valley YMCA and Mandan Parks and Recreation to begin work on a Family Wellness Center. The facility will provide much-needed access to year round fitness opportunities necessary to help combat chronic illnesses including diabetes, obesity and heart disease.

fit Kids and Medscape: These electronic education offerings were not launched; resources were instead directed to other prevention and education activities.

Implementation Strategy: Pediatric Obesity

- Actively participate with community wellness, fitness and healthy living entities to promote and support fitness and active living by sponsoring walking, screening and educational programs.
 - Increase physician awareness of these programs and encourage increased referrals.
 - Initiate youth-specific running program.
 - Pursue establishing a Girls on the Run chapter for community members.
- Partner with community efforts to address pediatric obesity including, but not limited to, YMCA Fit Kids, Go! Bismarck/Mandan and Bismarck-Burleigh Public Health's BodyWorks and Healthy Kids/Healthy Weight programs.
- Offer healthy eating and active living classes via Sanford Bismarck's Doc Talk education series.
- Launch *fit*, a partnership that unites Sanford's medical expertise and WebMD's prominence as an on-line medical resource. Together the groups are working to prevent type 2 diabetes and confront our nation's childhood obesity epidemic. The initial stage of *fit* will provide a series of on-line resources that combine education with motivation to take action. *fit* is designed to reach, educate and support three audiences through the following platforms:
 - *fit* Kids: Translating on-line learning to off-line healthy living, this fun and interactive site is designed to engage and motivate children and teens.
 - Raising *fit* Kids: This platform for parents and families offers tools and resources to become healthy role models while promoting a child's use of *fit* Kids. The site also includes a portal where parents can discuss questions and topics with others like them as well as receive expert insights from Sanford Health professionals.
 - Medscape: Sanford Health is steering the content of digital CME programming on WebMD's Medscape site, ensuring health care professionals across the globe are positioned to promote *fit*'s healthy living outcomes with children and parents.
- Work with Sanford WebMD *fit* program to leverage this program to parents and children through the local school system.

Impact

Community Wellness: Sanford Health Bismarck sponsored more than 200 wellness-related events throughout Bismarck and Mandan touching more than 20,000 parents and children with fitness-related and active living opportunities and wellness education. By providing opportunities to learn about and practice healthy habits, Sanford Bismarck helped families make healthier eating and activity choices in their own homes. In addition to walk/run events, Sanford health care providers participated in and presented at education-based forums targeting families and children wellness.

Sanford Bismarck providers presented more than 20 free education seminars to parent organizations and youth-based groups. Presentations included targeted, call-to-action messages. As an example, a presentation encouraging whole and natural foods included specific recommendations regarding energy drinks; participants later reported decreased consumption of high-sugar, caffeinated beverages.

Youth Running Program: Sanford Bismarck partnered with community organizations (Bismarck Public Schools, Bismarck Parks and Recreation, CHI St. Alexius, Basin Electric, Dakota Girls and Boys Ranch and Missouri Valley YMCA) to establish a free, community-based youth running program. Established in February 2014, the program has mentored more than 200 at-risk children who have collectively trained for and run more than 100 five-kilometer races. The majority of the participants represent underserved youth populations, children who might not otherwise be targeted for healthy lifestyle choice education.

The program teaches youth healthy lifestyle habits via a structured running program and guest speakers who share healthy eating, fitness and personal wellness information. Participants who complete the program learn to adopt running into their daily routine and experience improved outlook and mood, reduced stress, stronger muscles and bones, reduced risk for obesity and obesity-related diseases and friendship connections.

Community Partnerships: In addition to the community-based running program, Sanford Bismarck in 2015 partnered with Missouri Valley YMCA and Mandan Parks and Recreation to begin work on a Family Wellness Center. The facility will provide much-needed access to children's activities to continue the community's goal of reducing pediatric obesity.

fit Kids and Medscape: These electronic education offerings were not launched; resources were instead directed to the Family Wellness Center to impact both adults and children.

Provider Education: A Sanford obesity symposium held in 2014 and 2015 provided education for medical providers and community leaders. More than 400 health care professionals from the region and beyond registered for the 2014 and the 2015 symposiums. The symposium is designed to enhance the knowledge and competence of participants by providing the latest research associated with the prevention, treatment and management of obesity. The target audience includes primary care physicians, pediatricians and specialty care providers, advanced practice providers, licensed registered dietitians, nurses and other interested health care professionals.

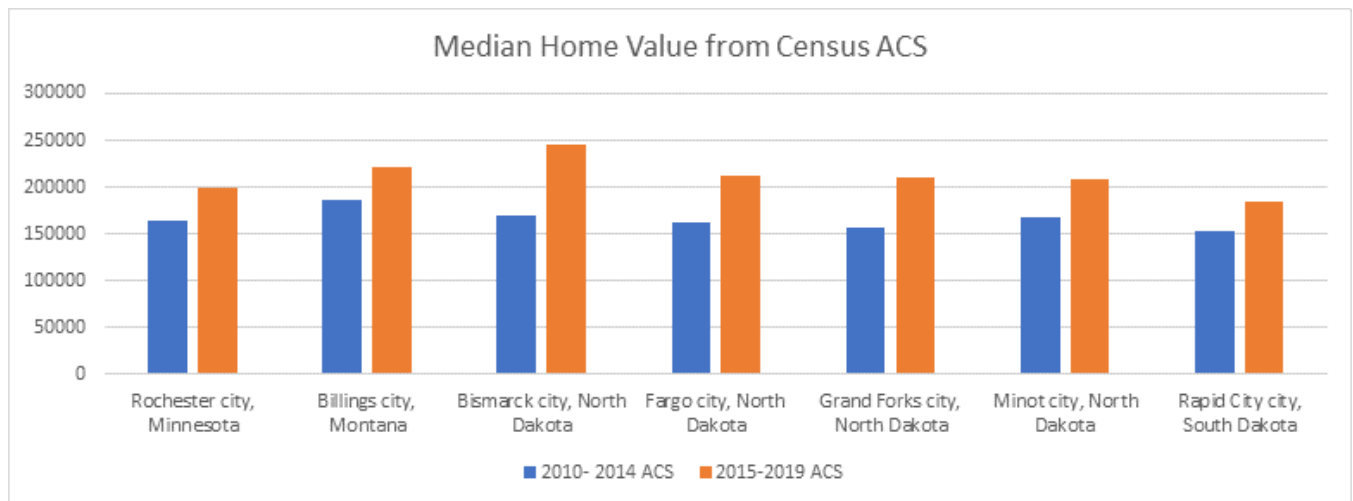
The symposium is an opportunity to provide prevention and treatment practice guidelines for the adult and pediatric population. The planning committee includes several published providers who are sought after nationally and internationally for their expertise.

Sanford is taking a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to obesity prevention and treatment. The impact is demonstrated through the lives of our community members who have had positive outcomes because of our programs and services.

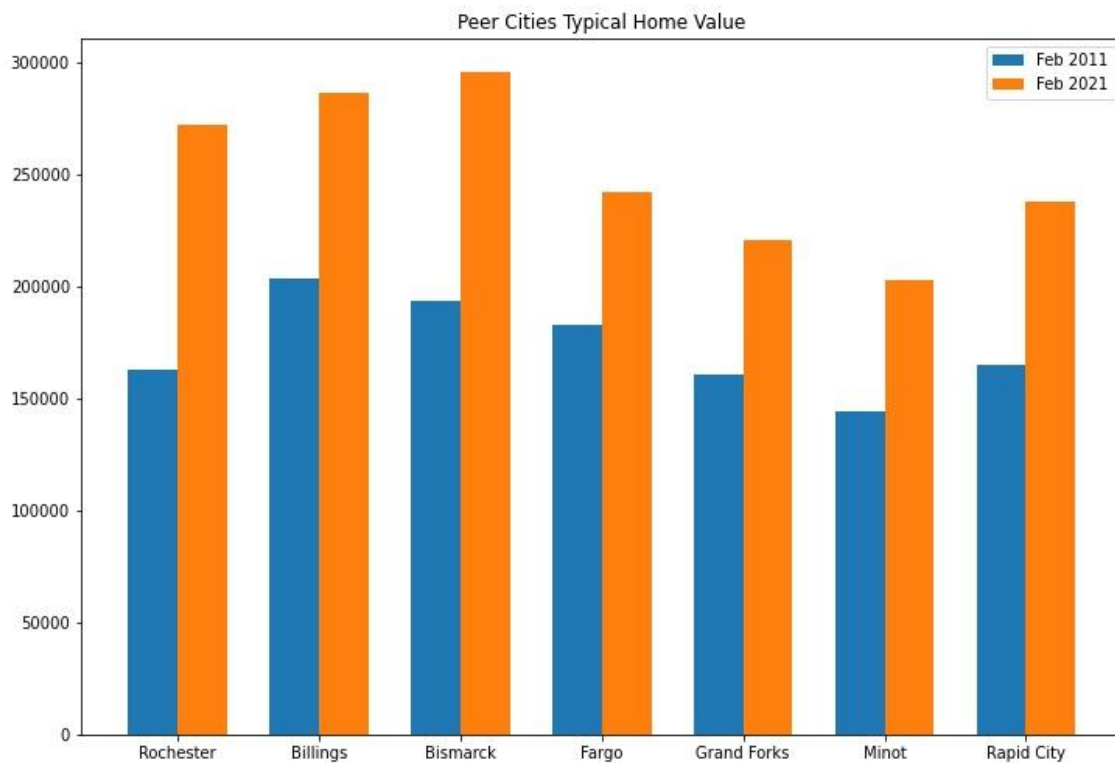


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Typical Home Value Peer Review Comparison – City of Bismarck



Source: U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey



Source: Zillow Home Value Index

Broadband Connection Consultation 2021

The City of Bismarck 5-Year Consolidated Plan 2020-2024

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought broadband, and particularly the state of rural broadband, front, and center in the infrastructure debate. Closing the “digital divide” has become a top priority especially since the need to access the Internet has been amplified with the pandemic. This brief survey will help The City of Bismarck’s Community Development Department plan and better respond to this community need.

We sincerely appreciate your feedback and look forward to working in partnership.

Question Title

1. Generally, why do people not subscribe to internet?

- ☐ Income limitations/Affordability
- ☐ Absence of broadband and basic internet infrastructure
- ☐ General resistance to the digital age/resistance to change
- ☐ Lack of digital literacy skills
- ☐ Relevancy (internet not necessary to daily living)
- ☐ Other (please specify)

[illegible]

Question Title

2. In your experience, what are the main challenges/obstacles of broadband access for Low- and Moderate-income households?

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Question Title

3. In your experience, are there areas of the city with a substantially lower broadband adoption rate? If so, which areas and why?

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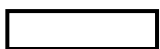
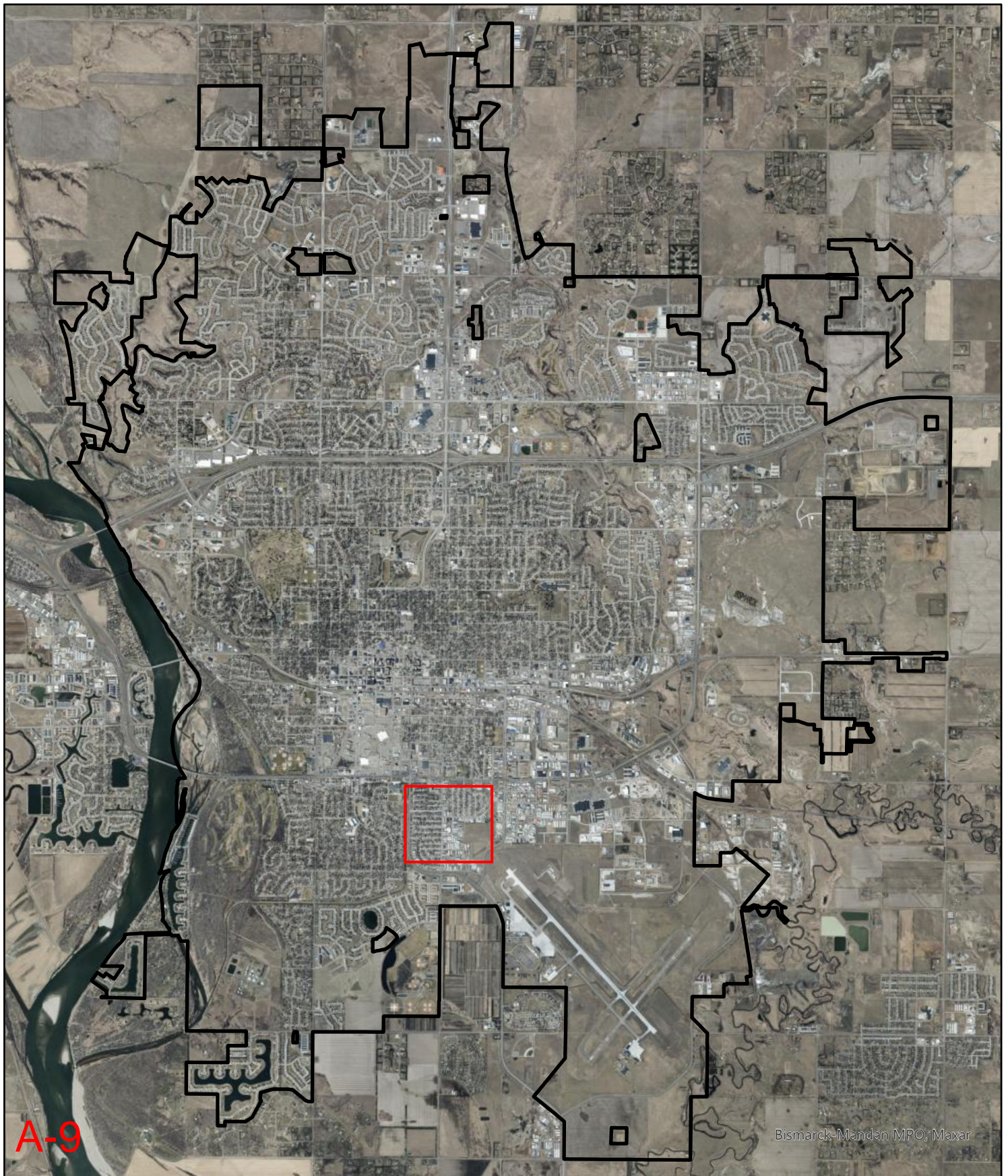
Question Title

4. How can The City of Bismarck help bridge the digital divide or play a part in bringing unconnected communities online?

Question Title

5. Does your company offer any special broadband outreach plans for people/customers experiencing various challenges? such as AARP member discounts? on-going education, free access etc. Please explain?

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Area of Broadband Access



Approximate area with challenge accessing broadband and internet access. This was identified by Lumen as an underserved area with slow internet (1.5M). the area is close to the airport with older, manufactured homes. Lumen has a plan to upgrade their system to better serve this community.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT – ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population

The Census Bureau's estimates for each year since the 2010 Census are presented in Table NA-10.1. The 2019 estimate indicates that Bismarck's population increased from 61,272 in 2010 to 73,529 in 2019, or by 20 percent.

Table NA-10.1 Population Estimates City of Bismarck 2010-2019 Census Data and Intercensal Estimates	
2010 Census	61,272
2011 Population Estimate	62,665
2012 Population Estimate	64,751
2013 Population Estimate	67,034
2014 Population Estimate	68,896
2015 Population Estimate	71,167
2016 Population Estimate	72,417
2017 Population Estimate	72,865
2018 Population Estimate	73,229
2019 Population Estimate	73,529

Data Source: 2010 Census, 2011-2019 Census estimates

Bismarck's population by race and ethnicity is shown in Table NA-10.2. The White population increased by 16.7 percent, representing 89.8 percent of the population in 2019. This growth rate was smaller than the overall growth rate, and as a result, the White population comprised a smaller proportion of the population in 2019 than it did in 2010. The group with the largest rate of change was the Black/African American population, which grew by 396.3 percent between 2010 and 2019, and represented 2.7 percent of the population in 2019. The American Indian/Alaska Native population increased by 14 percent, representing 4.3 percent of the population in 2019. The Hispanic population represented 2.5 percent of the population in 2019, which by 126.4 percent between 2010 and 2019.

Table NA-10.2 Population by Race and Ethnicity City of Bismarck 2010 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	56,616	92.4%	66,030	89.8%
Black/African American	400	0.7%	1,985	2.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,773	4.5%	3,162	4.3%
Asian	343	0.6%	661	0.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17	0.0%	73	0.1%
Other	181	0.3%	294	0.4%
Two or More Races	942	1.5%	1,324	1.8%
Total	61,272	100.0%	73,529	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	60,460	98.7%	71,691	97.5%
Hispanic	812	1.3%	1,838	2.5%

Data Source: 2010 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The City's population by age is shown in Table NA-10.3. The population of Bismarck increased between 2010 and 2019 across all age cohorts, and the percentages of the total remained relatively constant for all age cohorts. The age cohort with the greatest growth between 2010 and 2019 was the 65 and older category.

The elderly population is defined by the Census Bureau as comprising persons 65 or older. As shown in Table NA-10.4, the greatest percentage increase in growth between 2010 and 2019 was for those 85 and older, with a 56.5 percent increase. The elderly population also includes those who are frail elderly, defined as elderly persons whose physiological circumstances may limit functional capabilities. The frail elderly are often quantified as elderly persons who are 85 years of age and older.

Table NA-10.3 Population by Age City of Bismarck 2010 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Age	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Under 5	3,896	6.4%	4,895	6.7%
5 to 19	10,546	17.2%	12,626	17.3%
20 to 24	5,035	8.2%	5,212	7.2%
25 to 34	9,110	14.9%	11,293	15.5%
35 to 54	15,765	25.7%	16,819	23.1%
55 to 64	7,509	12.3%	9,570	13.1%
65 or Older	9,411	15.3%	12,362	17.0%
Total	61,272	100.0%	72,777	99.9%

Data Source: 2010 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table NA-10.4 Elderly Population by Age City of Bismarck 2010 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Age	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
65 to 69	2,501	26.6%	3,693	29.8%
70 to 74	1,934	20.6%	2,720	22.0%
75 to 79	1,878	20.0%	1,908	15.4%
80 to 84	1,501	15.9%	1,542	12.5%
85 or Older	1,597	17.0%	2,499	20.2%
Total	9,411	100.1%	12,362	99.9%

Data Source: 2010 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Households by tenure are shown in Table NA-10.5. Owner-occupied households represented 64.6 percent of households in 2019, while renter-occupied households accounted for 35.2 percent of households. Although the number of units increased by 15.4 percent between 2010 and 2019, the percentages of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households remained relatively constant.

Table NA-10.5 Household by Tenure City of Bismarck 2010 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Tenure	2010 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Household	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Owner-occupied	17,325	64.8%	19,911	64.6%
Renter-occupied	9,401	35.2%	10,922	35.4%
Total	26,726	100.0%	30,833	100.0%

Data Source: 2000 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Household Income and Poverty

Households by income for the 2000 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS are shown in Table NA-10.6. Households earning more than \$100,000 per year represented 31.4 percent of households in 2019, compared to 7.3 percent of households in 2000. Households earning less than \$15,000 accounted for 10.4 percent of households in 2019, compared to 16.2 percent in 2010.

Table NA-10.6 Households by Income City of Bismarck 2000 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Income	2000 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Household	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	3,747	16.2%	3,215	10.4%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,485	6.4%	1,050	3.4%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,770	7.6%	1,266	4.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,337	14.4%	2,199	7.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,102	17.7%	3,902	12.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,910	21.2%	5,572	18.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,129	9.2%	3,958	12.8%
\$100,000 or More	1,683	7.3%	9,671	31.4%
Total	23,163	100.0%	30,833	100.0%

Data Source: 2000 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty status. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for that size family, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered to be living in poverty. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts monetary income earned before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid and SNAP benefits.

The rate of poverty for the residents of Bismarck by age is shown in Table NA-10.7. In 2019, there were an estimated 5,276 people or 7.3 percent living in poverty, compared to 8.4 percent living in poverty in 2000. In 2019, 9.5 percent of those living in poverty were under the age of 6 and 18.0 percent were 65 or older.

Table NA-10.7 Poverty by Age City of Bismarck 2000 Census and 2019 Five-Year ACS				
Age	2000 Census		2019 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Under 6	532	11.8%	503	9.5%
6 to 17	716	15.9%	280	5.3%
18 to 64	2,728	60.7%	3,541	67.1%
65 or Older	517	11.5%	952	18.0%
Total	4,493	100.0%	5,276	100.0%

Data Source: 2000 Census, 2015-2019 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Household Size

As shown in Table NA-10.8, household sizes in Bismarck grew smaller over the course of the decade between 2000 and 2010. One and two person households grew by 32.0 and 21.4 percent, respectively. Households with three to six persons did not keep pace with the average growth rate, and four and five person households actually decreased. Conversely, seven or more person households grew by 40.4 percent, and accounted for 0.5 percent of Bismarck's population in 2010.

Table NA-10.8 Households by Household Size City of Bismarck 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Size	2000 Census		2010 Census		2000 to 2010
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	% Change
One Person	7,177	31.0%	9,477	34.8%	32.0%
Two Persons	8,079	34.8%	9,807	36.0%	21.4%
Three Persons	3,394	14.6%	3,745	13.7%	10.3%
Four Persons	2,957	12.8%	2,705	9.9%	-8.5%
Five Persons	1,174	5.1%	1,068	3.9%	-9.0%
Six Persons	305	1.3%	322	1.2%	5.6%
Seven Persons or More	99	0.4%	139	0.5%	40.4%
Total	23,185	100.0%	27,263	100.0%	17.6%

Data Source: 2000 Census, 2010 Census (Most Recent Year)

Group Quarters Population

The group quarters population in the City of Bismarck increased by 5.0 percent between 2000 and 2010, as shown in Table NA-10.9. Most of this growth was driven by a 26.3 percent increase in persons in college dormitories. Correctional institutions also saw a 3.8 percent increase. Nursing homes, as well as other institutional and non-institutional group quarters, all declined during this decade.

Table NA-10.9 Group Quarters Population City of Bismarck 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		2000 to 2010
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	% Change
<i>Institutionalized</i>					
Correctional Institutions	734	55.0%	762	55.6%	3.8%
Juvenile Institutions	-	0.0%	75	5.5%	0.0%
Nursing Homes	597	44.8%	534	38.9%	-10.6%
Other Institutions	3	0.2%	-	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	1,334	100.0%	1,371	100.0%	2.8%
<i>Non-institutionalized</i>					
College Dormitories	205	52.0%	259	58.3%	26.3%
Military Quarters	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Other Non-Institutionalized	189	48.0%	185	41.7%	-2.1%
Total	394	100.0%	444	100.0%	12.7%
Group Quarters Population	1,728		1,815		5%

Data Source: 2000 Census, 2010 Census (Most Recent Year)